Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,028. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

REGULARS WILL CONTROL

MR. HANNA LISTENS TO ARGUMENTS OF MILHOLLANDITES.

Recognizes the Faction Only as Republicans—He Visits the Union League Club and Takes Luncheon with C. N. Bliss—Adjusts Virginia Matters to Suit Col. Lamb—Receives Colored Delegations and Sends Them All Home Contented.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee is apparently on good terms with both the Platt organization and the Union League Club. The last-named organization is usually expected to make large contributions to National campaign funds. The former usually spends such portion of it as is devoted to New-York State.

If Mr. Hanna sees fit to spend much money in New-York this year it will be through the State Committee. Mr. Hanna has not been quoted as to this matter, but some Republicans who have been in conference with the National Chairman and his associates say that he is not likely to turn over much of the National fund to the New-York State Committee, because he believes that the battle ground is in the Western States, and he will put his money there.

The State campaign will be, of course, conducted by the regular machine, regardless of what the McKinley Leaguers think or wish.

While this is true, it is said that the National organization is likely to disappoint the State Committee by making a more moderate estimate of the amount of cash needed.

After conferring with representatives of both Republican factions at headquarters yesterday, Mr. Hanna went with Cornelius N. Bliss to the Union League Club to dine last evening. There he met many members of the club, some of whom are good contributors.

Ex-Speaker Alvin J. Bolton, one of the strong anti-Platt men, called on Mr. Hanna yesterday, with John E. Milholland. After their visit was over it was said that evidence that Mr. Hanna will give much go show in the management of the campaign in any other capacity than as good Republicans. As a faction they will not be recognized, for, as the case was put by one of Mr. Hanna's friends last night, "He will use the regulars for his hunting, and will not trust to the militia."

Mr. Bolton and Mr. Milholland were given to understand that the campaign in this State will be under the jurisdiction of the State Committee, and any Republicans who want positions in the campaign must get them through the State Committee.

Acting on this theory, National Committeemen generally sent a half-dozen or more applications to Chairman Hackett. This is by no means pleasing to the McKinley Leaguers, who think their "organization" ought to be recognized.

Mr. Bolton and Mr. Milholland remained for some time with Mr. Hanna, and soon after they went away Chairman Hackett came.

The executive members of the National Committee devoted about three hours yesterday afternoon to the Virginia factional fight, and at its close announced that the differences had been satisfactorily adjusted. There were present John S. Wise, Col. William Lamb, Col. Bagby of Petersburg, and Messrs. Hatch, Clayton, Scott, and Osborne of the committee.

Chairman Hanna reported the action of the National Committee in appointing an advisory committee to assist him in the management of the campaign, and an informal report on his operations, and something calculated to relieve him of his hold on the State machinery.

The advisory committee, as originally appointed, consists of five members, to each of which Lamb, he was authorized to add three additional members. This was all that Col. Lamb desired, it was said, and so all trouble was ended satisfactorily.

A large delegation of colored Republicans was at headquarters for two or three hours yesterday. Rival factions of the colored element were heard, and each wanted recognition.

Finally Mr. Hanna entered the corridor where the visitors were, on his return from luncheon. They laid hold on him and would not let him go. They told him they wished to have an understanding as to the division of offices. They wanted to be given something in return for their support of the ticket, and they wanted a headquarters where all the colored men of the city might rally. They also wanted funds to maintain this headquarters.

A great deal was said on the voting strength of the colored men in the city, and reference was made to other times when they had been promised large rewards for their support, which they claimed had not been forthcoming after election. They wanted a business understanding at the outset.

The several factions came together under the peacemaking efforts of Mr. Hanna, who told them he thought favorably of their propositions. A committee of seven, a committee consisting of Rossa and Caleb Stimms, Major R. Poole, the Rev. Ernest Lyons, R. B. Lee, the Rev. D. W. Wisher, A. C. Cowan, and John Little was appointed for further action.

It is likely that Mr. Hanna will not start for the Chicago headquarters until to-morrow, although if he completes certain matters of business in time he may take an evening train westward.

WANTS REPUBLICANS TO EASE OFF.

Tobias Carter Says Gold Democrats Do Not Like Tariff Talk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Tobias Castor, formerly Democratic National Committeeman from Nebraska, and now a worker for McKinley and the gold standard, was a visitor at Republican National Headquarters to-day. He is engaged in distributing gold literature and traveling through the West.

Speaking for his State, he said the Democrats and Republicans were very much at sea over the money question and the old party lines were not being drawn as closely as in previous campaigns. He believed that the Republicans should "ease off" a little on the McKinley tariff idea in speeches and literature, and something like the thousands would vote the Republican ticket.

A. E. Kittredge, National Committeeman from South Dakota, was one of the few callers on Committeeman Dawes and Chief Hahn of the speakers' bureau. He said South Dakota's vote would be all right, with the help of gold Democrats.

LEATHER MEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

Pledged Themselves to Support McKinley and Hobart.

The hide and leather trade is alert to the necessity of organizing under the sound-money banner, and a large proportion of the members of that trade, irrespective of party, have signed the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned members of the hide and leather trade of New-York City, irrespective of party, being in favor of sound money, which alone will maintain the honor of the Nation and bring lasting prosperity to all classes of our citizens, hereby pledge ourselves to support McKinley and Hobart, and to use our best efforts for their election, and hereby unite in forming the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association."

THE ORGANIZATION OF VETERANS.

To Publish an Address in the Interest of Major McKinley.

The veterans of the war will to-morrow organize the Union Veterans' Non-Partisan League, when an address to the old soldiers will be issued over the signatures of Gens. Daniel E. Sickles and Horace Porter, calling upon them to support Major McKinley.

The address will be issued by Col. L. Edwin Dudley from the Murray Hill Hotel, which is the league's present headquarters.

A preliminary meeting of the organizers was held yesterday at the residence of Gen. Sickles, but aside from arranging routine matters Mr. Dudley said nothing was done toward a final organization.

Col. Dudley reports that he has received hundreds of letters from the veterans out West promising aid for the sound-money movement.

Col. Dudley will go to Boston to-night, and will return to-morrow to attend the meeting. The object of the league is to secure the support of all the soldiers and their friends for Major McKinley.

Wisconsin Republicans.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Republican politicians from all over the State gathered in Milwaukee to-day, early comers to the State Convention to-morrow. The followers of Scofield, La Follette, Elliott, Baench, Estabrook, and Bashford, all candidates for Governor, all make large claims, and ex-Senator Sawyer is suggested as a compromise candidate by the anti-La Follette faction. The nomination for United States Senator to succeed Vilas is a powerful factor. John C. Spooner has the support of Sawyer, Payne, Pfister, and the other machine leaders, and the La Follette strength is supporting Hoard.

NEARLY RODE OVER THE PALISADES.

A. J. Boyle's Narrow Escape Where Others Have Been Killed.

Andrew J. Boyle, Clerk of the Second Criminal Court of Jersey City, had a narrow escape yesterday from plunging over the precipice on the Gorge Road at Weehawken, where one man has been killed and two have been seriously injured this season.

Mr. Boyle, who is an enthusiastic wheelman, left home at 4 o'clock in the morning with Dr. Frank Sherwood, intending to go to Englewood. They followed the Hudson Boulevard to Hudson Heights, and there turned into the road leading to Shadyside.

When they reached the Gorge Road they concluded to go down to the river front. This road, as has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, runs down the Palisades by a sharp decline. Half way down the hill there is a turn which has come to be known as Dead Man's Curve. At the turn there is a precipice sixty feet high, with a bed of jagged rocks at the bottom.

Dr. Sherwood's wheel was supplied with a brake. He made the turn safely. Knowing that Mr. Boyle had no brake on his wheel, Dr. Sherwood shouted to him to be careful. Despite the warning Mr. Boyle lost control of his wheel, and he only saved himself from going over the cliff by jumping from the wheel. He was badly cut on the hands and face, and was also severely bruised about the body. His wheel went over the cliff and was wrecked on the rocks below.

Dr. Sherwood dressed Mr. Boyle's wounds and accompanied him to the Fort Lee Road, where he boarded a trolley car and went home. Dr. Sherwood rode home on his wheel.

Mr. Boyle appeared in court at 8 o'clock, but was still suffering from the shock and the cuts and bruises he had received. Police Justice Douglass told him he had better go home and take care of himself.

TROLLEYS CRASH AT A CROSSING.

Three Passengers Slightly Injured—Many Thrown from Their Seats.

Two trolley cars crashed together at Gates and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They were considerably damaged, and several passengers had narrow escapes from serious injury.

Car 409 of the Marcy Avenue line, belonging to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, was going toward Coney Island at 2 o'clock, and when at Gates Avenue, it ran into Car 4,014 of the Gates Avenue line, belonging to the Brooklyn Heights system. The Marcy Avenue car was in charge of Motorman M. Twish and Conductor William McGarry. The fender of the Marcy Avenue car was crumpled up, and the step board of the Gates Avenue car was broken.

The shock of the collision threw the passengers in both cars off the seats. Mrs. Bertha Gottschalk and her five-year-old son Justus, of 168 Ellery Street, who were riding on the rear seat of the Marcy Avenue car, were struck by a pole, and the boy was injured on his left ear. Mrs. Susan Growley of 148 Skillman Street, who was in the Gates Avenue car, had her right hand slightly injured. An ambulance was summoned and the injured passengers were treated, after which they went home.

EXCITEMENT AT THE FIFTH AVENUE

Two Policemen and a Detective Required to Subdue a Sliverite.

John Oddie, sixty-two years old, living at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, created considerable excitement at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and finally found himself in a cell at the Thirtieth Street Station.

Mr. Oddie is an enthusiastic advocate of free silver, and he had been drinking considerably when he entered the Fifth Avenue. He spent some time airing his views on the financial question, and was finally found asleep by House Detective Forgess on one of the settees in the café.

When Forgess aroused him Mr. Oddie resented the interference by striking Forgess on the head with his umbrella. When the detective attempted to eject him Mr. Oddie grabbed his watch chain and broke it into bits.

Policeman Schlottnau was called, and in the struggle Oddie lost several buttons from the policeman's coat. Another policeman was summoned, and the two managed to hold Oddie down until the patrol wagon arrived.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.

Paul Barth Meets a Horrible Fate at Bath Beach.

Paul Barth, twenty-six years old, of Sixteenth Street and Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, was kicked to death by a horse which he was riding in the bay at the foot of Fifteenth Street yesterday afternoon. The horse, which was a spirited animal, reared and threw Mr. Barth from his back.

Mr. Barth fell in the water and the horse began to rear and plunge. He kicked Mr. Barth in the back, but he struggled to the shore. Here he fell in the sand. The horse followed him, and again kicked him, striking him with his hoof at the base of his skull and crushing it.

Mr. Barth was thrown into the water again, and Arthur Flager, who lives at Sixteenth Street and Cropsey Avenue, jumped in to rescue him. He dragged him ashore, and then summoned Dr. De Munn, but Mr. Barth was dead when the doctor arrived.

DEMANDED $400,000 OFF HAND.

United States Treasurer's Experience with a Hare-Brained Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—O. J. Markle, a man evidently of unsound mind, called on United States Treasurer Morgan to-day and demanded $400,000 as payment of a claim he had against the Government.

Mr. Morgan engaged the man in conversation while a messenger called a Treasury watchman, who removed him from the building.

Markle was formerly a clerk in the Record Division of the War Department, and lost his place several years ago.

Acceptable Bids for Gun Forgings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—As a result of the competition for naval gun forgings yesterday, Commodore Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, has recommended the acceptance of the Midvale Steel Company's bid for the six-inch guns at $210,000 and for the four, five, and eight inch guns to the Bethlehem Company at $133,000. It is found that the average price per pound for these forgings is below 26 cents, while the last forgings, made under contract, cost from 28 to 29 cents.

GROWING IN POPULARITY

A SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATIC TICKET NOW SEEMS ASSURED.

The Conference at Indianapolis Will Be Attended by a Larger Number of Delegates than Had Been Expected—Alabama Organizes for Honest Currency—A Strong Fight to be Made for Congressmen—Organization Effected in Vermont.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Ex-Congressman Bynum has returned from Chicago, and till Friday will devote himself to the arrangements for the meeting of the sound-money National conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The gold Democratic headquarters received information to-day by telegraph that four more States had chosen representatives to attend the Indianapolis meeting. Joseph Metcalf of Providence will meet with the committee on behalf of Rhode Island. Col. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs will represent Colorado sound-money Democrats.

A telegram from Arthur Meigs of Jacksonville, Fla., informed the committee that an enthusiastic meeting had been held in that city, in which all parts of the State were represented, and that J. L. Gaskins, ex-Speaker of the Florida Legislature, had been elected provisional committeeman, with D. G. Ambler as alternate, to attend the Indianapolis meeting.

The committee received a telegram from Edwin Sully of Rockingham, N. C., stating that a conference would be held there and that North Carolina would send a representative to Indianapolis.

The sound-money Democratic Executive Committee finds there is going to be a much larger attendance at the meeting next Friday than was anticipated. Rooms are being engaged at the hotels for parties ranging from five to fifty from various States, and it looks as though the committee meeting would develop into a general conference of sound-money Democrats.

"If I can judge by the dispatches I am receiving," said Mr. Bynum of the Executive Committee to-day, "instead of the single representatives of the thirty-odd States that would be represented, we shall have here a gathering of 200 or 300 representative Democrats whose opinions will command attention.

"I think there is no doubt that a convention will be called in September. We find in other States as well as in Indiana that the politicians have largely slumped, but among the business men and the people there is determination to hold the party true to its traditions and defeat the un-Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago upon a platform that is anything but Democratic."

The Executive Committee completed arrangements to-night for a big public meeting at Tomlison's Hall Saturday night. Among the speakers will be Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, Joseph H. Outhwaite of Ohio, Col. J. O. Brodhead of St. Louis, and Louis Ehrich of Colorado.

ORGANIZED IN VERMONT.

Sound-Money Democrats Send a Representative to Indianapolis.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 4.—Gold Democrats from different sections of the State met to-day to discuss the situation and lay out a plan of campaign. P. M. Meldon was Chairman and W. H. Creamer Secretary. After a discussion of the attitude of Dr. Henry Jackson of Barre, nominee for Governor, it was decided to wait on him and ascertain his position. A committee was appointed, and Dr. Jackson stated to it that he stood on the platform of the State Convention by which he was nominated and that while not agreeing entirely with the Chicago platform, he was not a bolter.

The report of the committee was satisfactory to the conference, and it was decided to support Dr. Jackson's candidacy.

It was decided to send a representative to the sound-money National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, and W. H. Creamer was chosen.

A sound-money State Committee was appointed to take up all questions of expediency not decided to-day, receive the report of the delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, and call a State Convention after the Indianapolis conference if that conference shall so advise. The committee is composed of C. H. Davenport, Chairman; Wells Valentine, J. B. Johnson, Dr. C. A. Gale of Rutland, Elisha May of St. Johnsbury, Joel H. Holton of Burlington, and W. H. Creamer of Bethel.

A number of letters expressing sympathy with the purposes of the conference were received and read, but many who signified their intention of attending were not present. The conference decided not to issue any address or take any formal action until after the National conference.

ALABAMA TAKES ACTION.

Sound-Money Candidates for Congress Will Be Nominated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—The conference of anti-Bryan Democrats which met here to-day was hastily called only a few days ago. Nevertheless there was a large attendance of delegates. There were leading Democrats from a number of counties in the State, and a great deal of enthusiasm and earnestness was displayed.

S. V. Dent of Barbour was made Chairman of the conference, and afterward Chairman of a provisional State Committee. Capt. J. M. Falkner of Montgomery was named as provisional member of the National Committee to attend the Indianapolis conference on the 7th inst.

A committee of five was named to take steps to perfect an organization throughout the State by naming a State Committee. A recommendation was made to the State Committee to bring about as soon as possible conventions for the nomination of sound-money Democratic Congressional candidates in every district. The committee was also instructed to issue an address to the Democrats of the State, setting forth the purposes of this movement.

THE SOUTH IS RESTLESS.

Her Financial and Business Centres Opposed to Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The silver-tipped anticipations which the sanguine Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, has been dispensing from Democratic headquarters here for several days were much beclouded to-day by news received from several of the Southern States. Alabama began it. Right on the top of the returns indicating that Capt. Johnston, the free-silver Democrate candidate for Governor, had been elected, though by a smaller majority than at first stated, over his Populist-Republican competitor, Goodwyn, came the intelligence that a strongly representative sound-money Democratic delegation had been selected to go to the proposed sound-money conference in Indianapolis. Mr. Faulkner suspects that Secretary Herbert and the Administration had a hand in the movement, and his suspicions are by no means lessened by the fact that Mr. Herbert was in Montgomery yesterday, and is said to have been in active consultation with sound-money Democrats.

News at headquarters indicate that nearly all the Southern States which have shipping ports dealing in foreign exchange are taking like action. This is especially true of Louisiana. The vote of that State is practically controlled by New-Orleans, and the very existence of the immense commerce which gives New-Orleans its life-blood depends on the maintenance of its foreign credits.

Florida, whose shipping interests are large and increasing, has organized a sound-money Democratic delegation; Texas has done the same; Tennessee is preparing to follow suit. Georgia is an uncertain quantity as yet, though Savannah is said to be growing restive. South Carolina appears to be delivered wholly to silver and can make no move to save the commerce of Charleston. Altogether, the advices from the Southern States received at Democratic headquarters the last few days raise grave doubts even in the optimistic minds of the silver campaign managers whether a solid South can be counted on for free silver.

The rural districts, it is acknowledged, have shown a decided leaning in that direction, but the exporting cities, New-Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Savannah, and Galveston, where commission merchants practically own the crops of cotton, sugar, and rice which the planters raise on money advanced to them, are making themselves heard, and with no uncertain sound, against a policy which, as they contend, would be destructive of the financial credit of the South in the markets of the world.

MARYLAND FOR SOUND MONEY.

So Says T. A. Wilson, a Business Man of Baltimore.

T. A. Wilson, a prominent business man of Baltimore, and brother of C. G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Exchange of this city, said yesterday that the free-silver craze has split the Democracy in Maryland.

"The sound-money Democrats," he said, "will not vote for Bryan and Sewall, but will vote for sound money, even if they have to go over to Republicanism. I have never yet cast a Republican vote, but I expect to vote for McKinley this year.

"There are hundreds of business men in Baltimore who will do the same. Just before I left a sound-money league was organized, and it is already a powerful organization that will exert a strong influence on the State."

"How will Maryland go in November?"

"For McKinley by a big majority. I do not think that anything can save the Chicago ticket from an overwhelming defeat in that State. We do not believe in the kind of Democracy advocated at Chicago, and the sound-money Democrats are going to unite to defeat the ticket and all who are behind it."

IOWA MAKES HER PROTEST.

Sound-Money Democrats Declare for a Third Ticket.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 4.—About 200 Democrats of Iowa met here to-day and formally registered their protest against the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention. Judge John Cliggett of Mason City was named as Chairman. He made a ringing speech, in which he declared the position of the conferees.

At the conclusion of the address a resolution was adopted indorsing the Administration of President Cleveland as the most statesmanlike in a trying time since that of Lincoln.

A resolution was adopted unanimously favoring a sound-money ticket and providing that Iowa should send a representative to the Indianapolis conference, with full power to take whatever steps should be necessary to carry out the decision of the conference.

STRIKERS BEAT GEORGE KOCH.

One of Them Arrested and Held in Jersey City.

When the strike was ordered at the bookbindery of Edwin Ives, Howard and Crosby Streets, this city, George Koch refused to go out. He lives at 57 Sixteenth Street, Newark. He goes home by trolley car, by way of Jersey City.

Several of the strikers threatened him. Last night, as he was on his way home, they attempted to carry out their threat.

As Koch was passing from the ferryboat to the trolley car station, at the foot of Exchange Place, he was set upon by half a dozen men. Before the bystanders could interfere Koch was knocked down and brutally kicked. Then several men rescued him from the violence of his assailants. The latter scattered at the approach of a policeman. All escaped but one. He described himself as Hugo Prokratz of 34 St. Mark's Place, this city.

He was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, and Koch went home. He was not seriously injured.

GIRL DRAGGED BY A STIRRUP.

Kemp, an Artist, on a Wheel, Caught the Plunging Horse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Miss Lydia Campbell, daughter of Richard Campbell of New-York City, and a Summer resident, living on the Rumson Road, was thrown from a saddle horse and dragged thirty feet while out riding, accompanied by a groom, on Ocean Avenue, near Seabright, last Sunday afternoon.

Oliver Kemp, a New-York artist recreating here, went to the young lady's assistance on a bicycle, caught hold of the bridle, and stopped the horse. Miss Campbell was unconscious and badly bruised.

The horse had been frightened by a bicycle and plunged. Miss Campbell is an accomplished horsewoman, but the saddle slipped, and before she could release her foot from the stirrup she was thrown. Miss Campbell was taken home and is in the care of a physician.

BOY JUMPS FROM AN EXPRESS.

It Was Going Thirty Miles an Hour and He Was Mangled.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Joseph Drago, an Italian bootblack, thirteen years old, boarded the Dover express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at the Orange station this afternoon to go to East Orange, where he was to help his cousin, who has a bootblacking establishment.

The boy seemingly did not know that the train made no stops between Orange and New-York, and when the East Orange station was reached he jumped from the rear platform of the last car. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the lad landed on the west-bound track and rolled and slid along the ties for twenty feet.

He was picked up terribly mangled and unconscious, and his recovery is not considered possible.

DIED AFTER A BICYCLE LESSON.

As S. T. Neil, a Lawyer, Dismounted His Heart Ceased to Beat.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 4.—S. T. Neil, a lawyer of Philadelphia and Warren, Penn., died suddenly this morning on the Strand. He was taking a lesson on a bicycle. He made several successful trips up and down the Strand under the guidance of his instructor. As he dismounted he exclaimed:

"There, I've done splendidly."

He then fell to the sand and died almost immediately. Heart failure caused his death. He was spending the Summer here with his wife and family.

All of a Bank's Officers Indicted.

NEWPORT, Penn., Aug. 4.—The Grand Jury to-day found true bills of indictment against Thomas H. Milligan, the President; J. Holmes Irwin, the cashier, and Henry B. Bechtel, Dr. William R. Ciana, Dr. Henry O. Orris, Silas Wright, and Charles Troutman, Directors of the defunct Newport Deposit Bank, charged with embezzlement, in having received deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent. By agreement of counsel, the defendants will not be brought to trial until the November term of court. They are at present under bail.

ALABAMA SWEPT CLEAN

DEMOCRATS ELECT THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Populists Lose Fifteen Counties Which They Carried Two Years Ago and Gain None—Johnston's Majority Probably Will Exceed Forty Thousand—The Gold Men May Control the Senatorial Caucus—Effect on National Tickets.

The election in Alabama Monday was for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, and members of the Legislature. The Democratic ticket, which was successful, was: Governor—Joseph F. Johnston; Secretary of State—James K. Jackson; Treasurer—George W. Ellis; Auditor—Walter S. White; Attorney General—William C. Fitts; Superintendent of Education—John O. Turner; Commissioner of Agriculture—I. S. Culver. The Democratic vote in 1894 was 74,865; the Populist-Republican fusion vote, 83,282. Democratic majority, 27,582.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—There remains no doubt that the Democratic nominee for Governor has swept Alabama, and that the new State Legislature will be Democratic by large gains over 1894.

At Democratic headquarters to-night the following former Populist counties are claimed to be absolutely certain for the Democrats: Blount, Butler, Barbour, Clay, Coffee, Cullman, Dale, De Kalb, Etowah, Lee, Limestone, Randolph, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Winston. The Democrats also claim Covington, Colbert, Pike, and Conecuh, which were carried by the Populists in 1894.

The Democratic majorities in sixty counties out of the sixty-six are estimated to foot up 49,021, while the Populist majorities in the same counties are estimated at 7,168, which would give Johnston a net majority in those counties of 42,753.

The Populists appear to have gained only in Bibb, Crenshaw, Choctaw, and Macon Counties. Against the fifteen counties they have lost, not one has come to their standard.

Democratic estimates on the State Legislature are a gain of 14 members, which will give them 78 of the total 100.

The State Senate is claimed for the Democrats by a gain of several members. The Democrats appear to have elected 11 out of the 17 Senators voted for, which, with 13 holdovers, would give them 24 out of a total of 33.

Six counties have not been heard from. Four of these are claimed by the Democrats and two are conceded to the Populists. The Democrats claim certainly to have carried forty-five counties and probably forty-nine, conceding to Goodwyn fifteen counties, with a probability of two more.

The Democratic legislative caucus probably will be silverite, but the sound-money Democrats still claim it.

Pugh or Congressman Bankhead would appear to be slated for the Senatorial term commencing this Fall. The Populists have about given up all hope and threaten to go to McKinley in August, although no definite steps have been taken in that direction.

Goodwyn, the Populist candidate for Governor, says the Populists will put out Bryan and Watson Electors, because yesterday's election, he alleges, was a swindle, and prevents co-operation between Populists and Democrats. He says this action will hurt Bryan in Alabama, but that the blame rests on the Democrats.

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS.

The Result Expected by Leaders of Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The meaning of the result in Alabama is construed differently at the two political headquarters. Vice Chairman Apsley, at Republican headquarters, said to-day that the result in that State was not a disappointment to the Republicans, for the reason that no other result was anticipated. There was, he said, little hope that the Populists would vote with the Republicans, and it had never been believed by those informed as to the trend of sentiment in that State that the Populists themselves would prove a factor of importance in the campaign. The result of the Alabama election, he believed, would not have any influence on the other States, and could not be construed as an evidence of the direction in which the popular mind was drifting.

Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee, also accepted the result in Alabama as something that was to have been expected. If it demonstrated one thing more than another to him, it was that it is not absolutely necessary for the Democrats to fuse with any one in order to carry the Southern States.

"There has been no desire on the part of the Democrats," said Mr. Faulkner, "other than to meet the Populists and deal fairly with them, but it is my judgment that we could carry the Southern States even without Populist assistance. I make this statement because I believe the great bulk of the Populist Party, knowing that their best interests will be subserved by voting our ticket, will come to us without any formal fusion or any arrangement intended formally to bring them into an alliance with us. The vote in the white counties shows that the people almost solidly have been on the side of the Democrats. In those counties there are many Populists, and, instead of voting for their candidate for Governor, and for their own members of the Legislature, they have voted the straight Democratic ticket. I believe this will prove true in the other Southern States, where there is supposed to be a large third-party vote."

Senator Faulkner is very much elated over the result of the local election yesterday in Brunswick, Md. This has always been a strong Republican town and county. The town is a railroad town exclusively, and the railroad vote was supposed to be favorable to "sound money." The election was for local officials, but the fight, it is claimed, was made squarely on silver and anti-silver lines, and the silver men won handsomely.

"This election," said Chairman Faulkner, "may be taken as a pointer to show how the minds of the men in that section of the country are working. Doubtless every influence has been brought to bear upon them to give emphasis to the fact that they are favorable to the gold standard, but the vote shows a great majority the other way.

"It but illustrates what the result will be when the votes are counted in November next, after the great battle has been fought. The skilled laborers and workmen of the country are for silver, and each succeeding day only makes this fact more prominent."

DECLARES FOR MAJOR McKINLEY.

Republican County Committee of Kings Also for Mr. Woodruff.

The Republican County Committee of Kings County, which met last evening in the new Johnston Building, at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, passed resolutions indorsing the nominations of McKinley and Hobart and the St. Louis platform, and recommending the nomination of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor.

The indorsement of Commissioner Woodruff's ambition was unanimous, no one voting against him. With Kings County solidly behind him, Commissioner Woodruff's friends think he will stand an excellent chance for the nomination.

Eugene Field's Estate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An inventory of the estate of the late Eugene Field was filed and approved in the Probate Court yesterday. In addition to an equity of $1,000 in the Buena Park home, there is $2,893 in royalties from Charles Scribner's Sons due the estate, $6,503 worth of books and furniture, and $100 in cash. The furniture includes a Gladstone axe and a Jefferson Davis chair, both of which are mentioned in the inventory.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

Number of Cases Reported in This City and in Brooklyn.

After a few days comfortable weather, that enabled people to recuperate a little, another scorcher came yesterday with a high thermometer and 90 per cent. humidity. The shady sides of the streets were eagerly sought and crowded by citizens who walked as slowly as their business would permit.

Patrick Murray, fifty-nine years old, of 370 East Seventieth Street, was overcome by heat at Sixty-eighth Street and the East River; Flower Hospital.

Michael Rolis, an Italian laborer, twenty-two years old, was overcome while at work at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Edgecombe Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

Annie Kelly, sixty-five years old, of 200 West Twentieth Street, was prostrated in front of 168 West Twenty-third Street; New-York Hospital.

Lersen Present, sixty-three years old, of 163 Henry Street, was overcome in front of 117 East Broadway; Gouverneur Hospital.

Andrew Sterges, thirty-five years old, was prostrated at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

The following cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday to the Brooklyn police:

Charles Olsen, thirty-eight years old, of 13 Doughty Street, was overcome at Myrtle Avenue and Ryerson Street; Homeopathic Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stabel, thirty-one years old, of 130 Melrose Avenue, was overcome at her home, and was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

An unknown woman, believed to be a Turk, who was peddling Oriental trinkets at Carroll Street and Third Avenue, was prostrated about 3 o'clock; Seney Hospital.

NO RAIN AND FORESTS ABLAZE.

Villages in Michigan Wiped Out and Residents Flee for Life.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 4.—Much damage is being done by forest fires in this vicinity. Gladys, a station eight miles from here on the South Shore Road, was wiped out yesterday, and its residents had to flee for their lives. Brimley Station was threatened with destruction, and may have been wiped out by this time.

Scores of farmers have lost their homes and barely escaped with their lives. The regular South Shore passenger train was compelled to return, owing to the intense heat and smoke. Several of the passengers fainted before the train got out of the fire belt.

No rain has fallen for weeks, and everything on the ground is dry as tinder. Unless it rains soon, there will be a vast amount of timber destroyed and great damage done.

Gladys was a hamlet of less than a dozen houses. The fire there died out early this morning.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Iron River states that forest fires have started in Bayfield County owing to the drought, which has lasted two months. A large fire is within a mile of Iron River, which is in the heart of a heavy pine district.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE PARK DEAD.

General Break-Down of His Health at Seventy-seven.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 4.—John Duane Park, State Referee, and ex-Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, died this afternoon at the age of seventy-seven, death being due to a general breaking down of the system.

He was born in Preston in 1819, and was the son of the Rev. F. B. Park, and a descendant of Robert Park of England, who settled in Boston in 1630. After graduating from Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, he studied law with the late Edmund Perkins, and later with Lafayette Foster, being admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Park was nominated for State Senator in 1853, and a year later was elected Judge of the New-London County Court, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1855.

STEAMER HOPE CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Perry's Expedition Hung Up in an Ice Floe Off the Greenland Coast.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—Prof. R. S. Tarr of Cornell University, who started with Lieut. Peary on an arctic geological expedition in the steamer Hope, has written to his family in this city that they are stuck in the ice.

The steamer is hung up in the floe ice off the Greenland coast. The letter evidently was hurriedly written, and does not give details. The last previously heard of the Hope was when she was spoken off the Labrador coast.

Prof. Tarr's letter does not intimate that the vessel is in any immediate danger.

FIRE IN THE JEWELRY DISTRICT.

Shoe from a Fire Department Horse Smashes a Broadway Window.

There was a slight fire on the top floor of the four-story building, 9 Maiden Lane, at 6:15 last night. It was in the loft occupied by Alois Kohn & Co., manufacturers of gold chains. The damage will not amount to over $200, mostly by water. Cause unknown.

While on the way to the fire the shoe of one of the horses drawing Hook and Ladder No. 10 flew off and smashed a fifty-dollar plate glass window in Young Brothers' hat store, at 195 Broadway. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

GREASE BOILED OVER INTO A FIRE.

In Consequence a $100,000 Blaze Occurred in Fertilizer Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The main building of the extensive phosphate and fertilizer works of the Bauga & Sons Company was destroyed by fire to-day.

A large quantity of costly grinding machinery and considerable stock in the various processes of manufacture were also destroyed. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the one building.

Superintendent Wells estimated the company's loss at $100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. A huge vat of grease boiling over into a fire started the flames.

A Horse Runs Away Twice.

Mrs. M. Todd and her daughter of 55 West Thirty-fifth Street were driving through Seventy-second Street last evening, and when near the Boulevard the horse took fright and ran away. Mounted Policeman McKean caught the horse, but Mrs. Todd concluded to go home in a cab. Lionel A. Hauk of 314 West Seventy-second Street offered his services to take the horse home, but as soon as he got into the wagon the horse started, ran away with him, and was caught again by Policeman McKean.

BRYAN NOT A DEMOCRAT

HIS PLATFORM NOT A DECLARATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Ex-Controller Trenholm Repudiates Both Man and Doctrines, and Urges All Democrats to Whom the Declarations at Chicago Are Abhorrent to Join in the Fight for Sound Money and Good Government—Practical Suggestions.

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 4.—William L. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and now President of the American Surety Company, talked to-day about the political situation to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who called on him in his Summer home on the Heights.

Mr. Trenholm is regarded as one of the highest authorities on financial questions. His book, "The People's Money," as soon as it was published became a standard work upon the subject of the National currency, as well as upon other questions of monetary science and policy.

Mr. Trenholm said, in reference to the political situation:

"The platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention seem to me to be the outcome of tendencies that have been for a long time observable all over the country, except, perhaps, in some large cities. These tendencies, while somewhat numerous when their distinctive characteristics are noted, may be grouped into two general classes, viz.: those which aim at paternalism in administration, and those which aim at socialism in legislation. The first class has been engendered and fostered by the Republican Party; the second is foreign in origin. Both are alien to the traditions of Democracy and incompatible with the principles of the party.

"For this reason, it is my opinion that no Democrat should feel bound by the action of the Chicago Convention, especially since the Populists at St. Louis have adopted Bryan and branded as their own those features of the Chicago platform which are most abhorrent to Democrats who believe in the historic principles of their party.

"The issue now presented to Democrats is a choice between the ancient faith and new doctrines absolutely opposite in nature and in effect. The ancient faith aims at encouraging among the citizens of the republic individual self-reliance and restricting Governmental interference within the narrowest limits consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of rights and personal liberty.

"The Chicago platform recalls these time-honored objects of Democratic endeavor, and justly enough, but living demands for future legislation the platform abandons the underlying principles of former party action and aims to bring the tentacles of Federal Administration into contact with the smallest relations between one citizen and another.

"Fiat money of silver and of paper artificially made a legal tender is the subtlest instrument ever devised by man for enabling those who are astute in finance and in trade to enrich themselves at the expense of those who lack this special faculty, but, worse than this, it lends upon the taxpayers of the country the overwhelming burdens inseparable from the other effects of an artificial currency system. Such a system derives all its vitality from laws which any Congress may change at pleasure; h

regularity when in its primary organization it violated party precedents, and still further when in the unseating of delegates regularly chosen it violated the fundamental Democratic principle of unhampered local choice of representatives.

"This taint of irregularity, however, is likely to be overlooked whenever the local party machinery can be controlled either by those who believe in Bryan and his doctrines or by those who, pursuing politics as a profession, regard 'bolting' as an act of treason to the party. The influence upon individual voters exercised by local party leaders is very effective under ordinary conditions; how effective it will be under the conditions now prevailing no one can surely foretell. I think it is less effective in the South generally than it is in New-York.

"Example is a potent force, and the press should give the widest publicity to each instance in which Democrats well known for devotion to their party find themselves precluded on this occasion from following the banner which has been inscribed with such strange devices and confided to such an objectionable standard bearer. The confidence imparted to the hesitating by the spectacle of numbers who are acting without hesitation plays a great part in all popular movements; heretofore the silverites have got the benefit of it, but now it is the turn of the gold-standard Democrats. Every man among us should show up in front promptly. It is not only wise, but necessary, to oppose organization by organization, and the Democrats who repudiate Bryanism and the Democrats who repudiate the men and measures of the Chicago Convention are so numerous, so widely distributed all over the country, so earnest in their devotion to the principles of the party, and so deeply moved lest the action at Chicago bring upon the country at large appalling and irremediable disaster that I am sure the efforts being made to bring about an organization among them will be productive of important results.

"The work of organization should be pushed with spirit and energy, so that when the proposed convention assembles in September the delegates will be truly representative of the constituencies from which they come, and will be thus enabled to exchange reliable information as to the probable vote in each Congressional district. Every Congressional district will thus, until November, a separate field of action, in each the battle must be fought according to the particular local conditions. Wherever it is certain that a sound-money Democrat can win the strongest possible candidate of that faith should be selected; wherever there is danger of a Bryanite winning through a division of the sound-money votes those latter should be consolidated upon the best man, be he Democrat or Republican. In all other cases the sound-money Democrats should be left free from the dictation of a central or National Executive Committee and encouraged to act according to their own perceptions of local opportunities and limitations.

"One thing is, I believe, evident above all others and that is that those who oppose Bryan and his platform, whether by acting together or coalescing with Republicans, should not in any degree whatever, relinquish or lose the right to call themselves Democrats. Their convention should be very explicit in the essential articles of Democratic faith. It should declare itself a Democratic representative assembly, and should appeal to Democrats to unite in rescuing the party from the perilous position into which it has been misled pending and the ultra nature of the silver heresy and emphasizing the other essential and momentous issues of administration from true Democratic principles. The future of the party ought to be always in view.

"Another most important thing is to do battle to the last extremity of conviction and the honesty of opinion of those true Democrats and their fellow-citizens of all parties and creeds, who, suffering and smarting from the silver craze, are inhibited from the silver vote, and to commit their themselves as the Democratic party to any form of repudiation or unfriendliness at variance with the principles they avowed they would stand by when political exigencies should have led their party astray.

"Democrats should and have led in every crisis, and whether as United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors, as Congressional delegates, as State Senators, as members of the Assembly, as Democratic voters, as holders of official positions, as members of the Democratic State, county, city, and ward committees, as delegates to conventions, as editors of Democratic newspapers, as orators on the platform, as writers of Democratic literature, as Democratic clubmen, as Democratic lawyers, as Democratic physicians, as Democratic clergymen, as Democratic professors in colleges, as Democratic teachers in schools, as Democratic students in colleges, as Democratic pupils in schools, as Democratic officers and members of Democratic societies, as Democratic contributors to Democratic campaign funds, as Democratic subscribers to Democratic publications, as Democratic readers of Democratic publications, as Democratic purchasers of Democratic publications, as Democratic distributors of Democratic publications, as Democratic workers at the polls, as Democratic challengers, as Democratic watchers, as Democratic scrutineers, as Democratic inspectors of election, as Democratic canvassers, as Democratic clerks, as Democratic messengers, as Democratic runners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of canvassers, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic courts, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic juries, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic judges, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic surrogates, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic referees, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of police commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of fire commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of health commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of excise commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of tax commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of assessors, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of aldermen, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of supervisors, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of county commissioners, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public works, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public improvements, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public parks, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public charities, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public education, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public libraries, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public museums, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public buildings, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public bridges, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public ferries, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public docks, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public markets, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public piers, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public slips, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public streets, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public sewers, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public drains, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public water supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public gas supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public electric light supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public heat supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public power supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public telegraph supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public telephone supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public railroad supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public canal supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public ferry supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public dock supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public market supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public pier supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public slip supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public street supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public sewer supply, as Democratic lawyers before Democratic boards of public drain supply

MOORE BROTHERS' FAILURE

UNABLE LONGER TO CARRY MATCH AND BISCUIT STOCKS.

The Chicago Stock Exchange Suspends Business Until the Affairs of the Firm Can Be Straightened Out—No General Distress Likely to Follow—Bankers Not Alarmed—The Affairs of the Companies Whose Stock Is Involved Not Affected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The speculative deal in the stocks of the Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit Companies has come to an end. The Moore Brothers have failed. The greatest speculation ever known in Chicago has culminated in the failure of the people who were behind the deal.

The Chicago Stock Exchange stood adjourned at 10 o'clock this morning for an indefinite period. This action was decided upon at a meeting held late last night, at which were the representative bank Presidents, the members of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee, and a number of prominent capitalists. This meeting was assembled informally after an announcement made late in the afternoon by James H. Moore that margin calls could no longer be met. That announcement was made to a few of the men most heavily interested, and it was thought best to call a meeting to discuss the situation.

Those who assembled discussed the best means of restoring confidence after the shock which would be given to speculative circles by the announcement of the failure. It was the general opinion that it would be the wisest possible move to close the Stock Exchange for a period. The points were made that nearly the entire business at the Stock Exchange for a number of weeks had been in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit, that the closing of the Exchange would interfere only in the slightest degree with general financial affairs, and that the present was a particularly opportune time, owing to the fact that the settlements in the July account had just been completed, and there had been, as yet, comparatively little trading in the August account.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange discussed the situation at length and adopted a resolution to adjourn the Exchange at 10 o'clock this morning indefinitely. It is thought that the adjournment will last but a few days, and that matters within that time can be straightened out in a way that will make the losses as easy as possible to bear.

All those present at the meeting last evening felt that, should the Exchange open as usual this morning, the fears would make a stampede of sales which would cause a panic, and in large measure unnecessary loss. They believed that the closing of the Exchange and the prevention of the making of speculative quotations for the securities would enable brokers having open trades to close them, and the situation would be liquidated in a large measure without that sharp decline that would surely follow the trading in open market.

It is not possible at the present time to make any estimate of how serious the failure is or what its ramifications may be. The Moores unquestionably have purchased an enormous line of both New-York Biscuit and Diamond Match stock. The high price at which Diamond Match has been selling makes the sum involved in handling it extremely large. The capital stock of the Diamond Match Company is $11,000,000 and of the New-York Biscuit Company $6,000,000, and it is estimated that the Moores have purchased half the stock of the Diamond Match Company and their purchases of New-York Biscuit stock perhaps being as large a proportion to the total.

William H. Moore, the senior member of the firm, is at present in the East. James H. Moore, who has been the immediate active manager of the speculative campaign, is in Chicago, but last night he declared that he was not in a position to make any statement as to the amount involved. William H. Moore is the First Vice President of the Diamond Match Company and one President of the New-York Biscuit Company. James H. Moore is Second Vice President of both companies. The Moore brothers are of middle age and lawyers by profession. Their business life has been passed in Chicago. Their first important venture in the corporation field was the organization of the Fraser Axle Grease Company, which was a great success, and which gave them a strong backing of rich men. Then they organized the Diamond Match Company, which also has been remarkably successful. The New-York Biscuit Company, and the American Strawboard Company were organized by them also, but these have not proved profitable to the stockholders as yet. The Moores lost their hold on the last-named company two years ago, when the stockholders revolted against their management.

The Moores were believed to be very rich up to the time of their failure.

LITTLE ALARM FELT.

A General Belief that No Further Failures Will Follow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Members of the Chicago Stock Exchange advance the opinion that the shares of Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit Company will not be materially affected by the failure of the Moore Brothers, as both concerns are known to be in first-class condition. W. V. Baker of A. O. Slaughter & Co. says that Diamond Match is earning between 18 and 20 per cent., and paying 10, while New-York Biscuit pays 6 and earns considerably more. The Governing Committee of the Exchange met at 9:30 this morning to affirm the action taken at the meeting held last night relative to closing until the affairs of the members can be adjusted.

The Stock Exchange at the usual hour of opening was filled with members, but no business was transacted. Groups were gathered here and there discussing the turn of affairs and every one seemed waiting for some announcement more definite than a notice posted on the doors, which reads:

Exchange adjourned subject to the action of the Governing Committee.

J. A. WILKINS, Secretary.

Brokers about the Stock Exchange this morning felt as if they were treading on a volcano. Never in the history of the Exchange has there been such suppressed excitement. The failure of the Moore Brothers and the collapse of Diamond Match were the talk of everybody, and took precedence over every other question. How many others on the Exchange beside the Moore Brothers would be affected, in the big smash-up, or to what extent, no one dared say. Every one felt the peril of the hour. It is believed the Moore liabilities will aggregate between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. Such is the sum mentioned by a bank President who has been especially close to the speculators during their daring and dazzling reign.

According to this authority, James H. Moore and William H. Moore, his brother, owned, all told, $5,500,000 worth of Diamond Match stock. A portion of this great amount was owned in fee before the speculative era in the stock began. Much, however, was bought at prices ranging between 150 and 240. The Moore holdings were a majority of the total stock issued. It so happened, however, that the balance of the stock was held by a great many stockholders. Soon after the stock began its wonderful aerial flight these minority stockholders began unloading, and in each case the persons who bought this purchasable stock were James Moore and his brother.

Most of these purchases were not cash purchases, but on account, some of them running thirty, some sixty, days. Margins of 5 per cent. were given, and in this way at least $2,000,000 worth of the stock was bought. Two banks in Connecticut, one in Bridgeport and the other in Hartford, were the holders of the stock, as trustees. As the stock fluctuated in value, or the time limit for purchase account expired, more margins had to be deposited. In this way not less than 60 per cent. on a par value of the stock was paid. All this the Moores paid without flinching, but in the long run the stock became, notwithstanding its extraordinary intrinsic value, a frightfully heavy load to carry. At last the two brothers were substantially the only props in the big enterprise. The result was inevitable, and the crash followed.

That it happens that to-day, while the Moores, the financial genii of this colossal enterprise, are losers to the tune of $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, the numerous minority stockholders are the winners. For they have been the beneficiaries of the margin paid, and their stock is still theirs, although held in trust.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has appointed a sub-committee to confer with bankers and capitalists with the object of forming a pool to take care of the Moore Brothers' holdings of Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks. Local bankers and members of the Stock Exchange say that everything possible will be done to prevent a big slump in stocks.

BANKERS NOT WORRIED.

The Suspension Not Likely to Affect General Trade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, says there is little doubt that a pool will be formed to take care of the Diamond Match stock. Mr. Mitchell says:

"There is no inclination on the part of the bankers here to press matters, as the stocks are good holdings in themselves. The committee appointed by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange undoubtedly will be able to make terms, but until everything is arranged the Stock Exchange will not be opened. I do not consider the failure (if you so call it) of any great importance as affecting values. It is simply a case of inability on the part of Moore Brothers to put up any further margins, and that is all there is to it. The Chicago Stock Exchange in itself amounts to very little outside of a local speculative value. Its influence is slight."

Chicago banks and bankers, who hold, approximately, $4,000,000 worth of Diamond Match stock as collateral for money loaned, will not press the borrowers for a settlement. To do so might precipitate a panic. This the banks are bound to avert at all hazards just now. It is said the banks have decided to accept the stock of Diamond Match owned by the Moore Brothers at a cash value of 170. Such was the basis of settlement agreed upon at the meeting of bankers held late last night.

Probably the heaviest losers in the collapse next to the Moore brothers themselves are the brokers who had been doing business for them on the Exchange. Very few, indeed, are the brokers, too, who did not do business in that line. Speaking of the cataclysm, John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said:

"The banks will not lose, for they had anticipated just such a crash as happened. That the speculation in the stock could not last everybody knew. A panic in the stock was bound to result. For some time Chicago banks declined not to loan any more money on Diamond Match stock than they already had loaned—160 per cent. This collapse will clear the atmosphere, and I do not anticipate any serious results outside the parties directly concerned."

At the big stock brokers' offices this morning there was a general feeling of uneasiness, the big failure having stunned and surprised everybody. No business was being done in local securities, and the inquiries from the country were for information as to the latest phase of the situation. Others asked if there was trading on the curb, but a negative answer was returned to all and the apprehensive ones were assured that there were no immediate prospects of any other firm being involved in the crash. Among the brokers there was only approval of the course of the Exchange officials in closing the institution temporarily.

Mr. Jamieson appointed four members of the Stock Exchange as a committee to investigate the affairs of Moore Brothers, and Mr. Moore of Moore Brothers was the first person visited. After a short conference, the five gentlemen emerged from the private office of Mr. Moore, all looking well pleased and satisfied. Mr. Moore's face particularly was wreathed in smiles. But none would talk. Mr. Moore, on being questioned, said:

"There will be nothing given out to-day, but you can say, in a general way, that the stock will be taken care of and everything will be running in a few days as if nothing had happened. The stock is as good as gold, and nobody is going to be very badly hurt."

It is learned from inside sources that the committee gathered little information of use to them in their interview with J. H. Moore. Mr. Moore, it is said, was able to offer no detailed information regarding his affairs, but made a promise that to-morrow he would furnish the Exchange with a written statement.

The failure has caused little or no stir in banking circles here. Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, says he would not have known that Moore Brothers had failed had he not read it in the papers. The First National Bank holds some of the Diamond Match stock, and, upon being asked about this, Mr. Gage said:

"Yes, we have some of the stock on which we loaned $150 a share. The stock is good and we are willing to take it at that price, so we are not bothering our bonds much. As the Exchange closing, that is a matter of little importance. The Chicago Stock Exchange is a good place to buy, but a very poor place to sell. The brokers on the Exchange are quite excitable and I presume the closing did make quite a little commotion among themselves. It perhaps is just as well as a few days' suspension cannot do much hurt."

The interest of the banks in the unfortunate affair is primarily confined to keeping the market value of Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks above the figure which represents the money loaned per share on the security of the stocks. In the case of Diamond Match, the loans were on a basis of $120 to $130, and the opinion of the bankers is that the intrinsic worth of Match stock is above these figures. Bankers are not disposed to speak definitely on the situation till the Governing Committee of the Exchange shall have been heard from, but all commended the closing of the Exchange.

The Commercial Loan and Trust and the Illinois Trust and Savings Banks are believed to be the largest holders of the two stocks as security for loans, but they are not alarmed at the outlook. Other banks have a few small loans with a good margin of security or no loans at all, therefore are only indirectly interested in co-operating to prevent further failures.

"Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit are still good properties," said J. H. Moore to-day. "I am not prepared to make a statement either of liabilities or assets, because I don't know what they are myself. I will say this: Moore Brothers are not broke; they are simply temporarily embarrassed, and will pull through all right. The bankers and the Stock Exchange will protect us and we will come out all right."

"Diamond Match is good property and worth more than we claim for it. Its earning capacity has not nearly been reached. We shall make a statement just as soon as it can be prepared."

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a second meeting this afternoon, but accomplished nothing. It adjourned until to-morrow at noon, to await the statement promised by J. H. Moore of the finances of Moore Brothers and their dealings in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks. It was decided that it would not do to reopen the Exchange until the Moore tangle is straightened out.

Offers were made around town during the afternoon for batches of Diamond Match stock all the way from 1.65 to 1.75, but nobody seemed to care to sell.

P. D. Armour, who is supposed to be one of the heaviest holders of Diamond Match stock, took a hopeful view of the situation. He did not think that the failure of Moore Brothers would affect any other securities than Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit, and over these does not expect any panic. Mr. Armour said: "All the banks have agreed to make no calls on the stock until arrangements can be made, and the private individuals who hold stock are all rich men and able to carry it, and so I see no cause for apprehension."

OTHER CITIES NOT AFFECTED.

The Chicago Failure Discussed in Boston and Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The Chicago failure was the chief topic of discussion in financial and business circles to-day. While the misfortune to Messrs. Moore Brothers does not necessarily weaken the position of either the New-York Biscuit Company or the Diamond Match Company, there was more or less anxiety felt for these corporations, owing to the close connection of Messrs. Moore Brothers with them. The securities of both companies are largely held in this city.

The New-York Biscuit Company owns the plants of Mason Brothers, Tyler Brothers, and Skillman's Universal Bakery of Baltimore. These properties are estimated to be worth over $1,000,000, and are all in a flourishing condition. They were absorbed within the past year. The Diamond Match Company has no plant in Baltimore.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Manager Edwards of the Boston branch of the Diamond Match Company said to-day: "The failure of Moore Brothers was a surprise to us. We knew nothing of it until we read the news in the paper. It will not affect our business. Mr. Moore is Vice President of our company. The stock has moved steadily up from 116 to beyond its present figure on account of the outlook abroad. A great deal of the stock is held by wealthy Western capitalists, and they will hang on to what they have. The investment is, and will continue to be, a good one."

At the Boston office of the New-York Biscuit Company no fear is felt, and business will not be interrupted.

THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Something About the Concern, Its Business, and Seeming Prospects.

The Diamond Match Company was organized in 1880, under the laws of Illinois, by two Chicago lawyers—William H. Moore, known as "Judge," and his brother, James H. Moore. The capital stock was then $7,500,000, and the assets of the Diamond Match Company of Connecticut were taken over. In 1893 the capital was increased to $9,000,000 to develop the resources of the company and equip it with a new plant. In February, 1895, the capital was increased to its present limit, $11,000,000. This two-million-dollar increase was half of it dividend and the rest offered at par to subscribers.

The last report of the company, issued Dec. 31, 1895, set forth:

ASSETS.

Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, &c.	$7,218,648.56
Matches	584,556.66
Lumber	1,275,495.77
Pine stumpage	896,472.73
Logs	1,308,382.41
Miscellaneous merchandise and raw materials	206,362.03
Accounts receivable	781,064.99
Bills receivable	74,102.12
Cash	217,848.17
Total	$12,162,958.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, $100 shares	$11,000,000.00
Accounts payable	255,918.44
Surplus	907,040.00
Total	$12,162,958.44

The dividends have been excellent. They have averaged 10 per cent. The net earnings for 1894 were $1,373,084, and in 1895 $1,457,040. With one of the quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. in 1895 was an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent. A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared last April.

The Diamond Match Company owned and operated nine match factories at Wilmington, Del.; Detroit, Mich.; Boston, Barberton, Ohio, Oswego, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Westville, Conn.; Akron, Ohio, and Oshkosh, Wis., with store properties at Baltimore and Philadelphia, sawmills at Ontonagon, Mich., and about 240,000,000 feet of lumber and pine stumpage. It also possessed or controlled every valuable patent or invention necessary to the manufacture of matches. The company was able to turn out matches cheaply at a profit. It was, according to the reports of its officers, just executing contracts with the French Government which brought it in royalties of $100,000 a year, and negotiations to the same end are pending with the British Government.

The present Board of Officers consists of: President—O. C. Barber; Vice President—William H. Moore; Second Vice President—J. H. Moore; Treasurer—J. K. Robinson; Secretary—H. Cranz. The Directors elected last February were O. C. Barber, W. H. Moore, J. K. Robinson, James Hopkins, and George T. Smith. The main office was in the Pullman Building, Chicago.

The stock of the Diamond Match Company was selling last January at 123, and by May 4 it had been boomed to 248. The price broke fifteen points, and the last quotations were in the neighborhood of 200, in spite of assurance that it was only the beginning of success abroad, and that besides the factory at Liverpool and the formation of a company in England, with Bryant & May, there would be factories started in Austria, Belgium, Italy, and the East Indies.

THE NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

Formation of the Concern and the Last Statement of Its Business.

The New-York Biscuit Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Its statement of Dec. 31, 1890 was: Accounts payable, $90,025; bills and accounts receivable, $691,761. A dividend of 11 per cent. was declared for the period of Oct. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1892. For 1892 4 per cent. was declared, for 1893 1 per cent., for 1894 and 1895 nothing, and for the present year quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. cash, in April and July.

The annual appropriations of profits for dividends have been: 1891, $453,161; 1892, $548,353; 1893, $421,910; 1894, $545,300, and 1895, $522,080.

The last statement of the New-York Biscuit Company, dated Dec. 31, 1895, shows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, patents, &c.	$9,087,829
Horses and wagons	127,760
Merchandise	259,243
Raw material	589,687
Accounts receivable	661,373
Bills receivable	20,359
Cash	77,271
Total	$11,704,502

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$9,000,000
Bonds	1,276,000
Accounts payable	90,025
Surplus	1,338,477
Total	$11,704,502

Earned on stock, 7 per cent; charged for depreciation, $200,000; bills payable wiped out; bonds retired, $62,000.

The present officers of the company are: William H. Moore, President; George P. Johnson, Treasurer, and George E. West, Secretary. The directors are Mr. Moore and his brother, James H. Moore; Mr. Johnson, Henry Js Evans, Thomas S. Ollive, J. W. Haxen, and George T. Smith.

The company owns and leases property for manufacturing in New-York, Chicago, Baltimore, Cambridgeport, Des Moines, Denver, and nine other places.

The factories of the New-York Biscuit Company in this city are situated at 92 Elizabeth Street, and on Tenth Avenue, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth Street. The avenue building is of seven stories, covering a space of 206 by 425 feet, was built about six years ago on leased ground, and a chattel mortgage was given to the Central Trust Company, as trustee, for $1,500,000 to secure bonds issued to raise money to build the factory.

When the company was formed, in January, 1890, it purchased the following cracker bakeries in this city and vicinity: Brinckerhoff & Co., Vanderveer & Holmes Biscuit Company, E. J. Larrabee & Co., J. D. Gilmour & Co., New-England Biscuit Works, Anger Brothers, Holmes & Coutts, all of this city; Daniel Canty and Hatfield & Ducker of Brooklyn; W. H. Titus, Newark.

WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.

So Says a Man Interested in New-York Biscuit Company.

At the various headquarters of the New-York Biscuit Company—the "Cracker Trust"—the dominating opinion was that the failure of Moore Brothers was simply the outcome of speculation, with which the corporation had nothing to do, and it should not certainly affect the prosperity of the New-York Biscuit Company.

At 92 Elizabeth Street, where the company carries on business under the style of Brinckerhoff & Co., a member of the concern said:

"What should be done in order to get a correct idea of the position of the New-York Biscuit Company in the face of the Chicago failure is to divorce what has occurred there with what is found here—with the business of the New-York Biscuit Company as it is at the present moment.

"A gentleman in Chicago has gone under, and he happens to be a stockholder and an officer in this corporation. I don't think our President, Judge Moore—William H. Moore—held a controlling interest in our stock. His brother, J. H. Moore, is a Director of our company.

"Our concern doesn't owe a dollar. It is sound and fully equipped for the most money-making business of to-day. Of President Moore all I can say of him now is that we all hope matters may be shaped to his advantage. He was a shrewd business man, and was elected President of the New-York Biscuit Company when it was organized, six years ago, and has every year succeeded himself. The money devoted to dividends best tells of how devoted he was to his trust and of his efficiency.

"There has been some blundering about our prosperity. In the first two years it was about 8 per cent. per annum. Then, in 1893, it was 1 per cent., and in 1894 and 1895 nothing, but this year the quarterly dividends were at the rate of 6 per cent. Now, the years when there was no dividend or a small one, the money was devoted to consolidating and equipping the business to its present splendid condition. Two buildings were put up, which represent a value or an asset of about $4,000,000. One is at 75 Tenth Avenue and the other in Chicago. If no more equipment is needed, there will be no more passing of dividends.

"In such circumstances I think that the concern should be regarded as prosperous and not at all affected by private speculating in Chicago."

EDWIN GOULD ON THE FAILURE.

What He Says of the Results and the Possible Cause.

The local rival of the Diamond Match Company is the Continental Match Company of New-Jersey. It has offices at 26 Cortlandt Street, and Edwin Gould is President and George Erbelding Secretary of the corporation, whose capital is $1,000,000.

A story of the Street yesterday was that when the Diamond Match Company "put the screws on" and forced dealers to agree by contract to sell only Diamond matches, Edwin Gould did a stroke of business that marked him as the son of his father. Securing enough Diamond matches to fill several warehouses, he suddenly unloaded them so as to put all dealers who did not choose to make contracts with the Diamond Match Company on a par with those to whom alone this company would sell.

This policy won many steady patrons for the Continental Match Company at the expense of the Diamond Match Company. Edwin Gould said yesterday of the Moore failure:

"My opinion is that the Moore failure will be a very severe blow to the Diamond Match Company, as Judge Moore was the principal backer of the stock on the Chicago market, and, although stock prices do not always reflect conditions, yet the very high price at which he kept his Diamond Match stock undoubtedly gave great prestige to the company in a business way.

"It is only another case of where the public has been misled in the value of a stock on account of the high point to which speculation has carried it."

Business at Local Office.

The local offices of the Diamond Match Company are at 88 Hudson Street. Business was going on there as usual yesterday, and it was brisk. The Manager, George P. Johnson, was absent. His representative said that no instructions due to the failure of Moore Brothers had been received.

Mr. Johnson was at his country home, in Tarrytown, and was not expected in the city. In any event, no statement of any sort, it was said, would be given out from the local office.

AN OUTCAST WOMAN MURDERED.

Annie Bock's Throat Cut—Robbery Was Not the Motive.

A social outcast known as Annie Bock was murdered late Monday night or early yesterday morning at 207 East Twenty-first Street.

She was last seen alive by persons in the house at 11 o'clock on Monday night, when she returned to her apartments, on the third floor, with a man whose swarthiness suggested that he was of a Latin race.

No one was found yesterday who saw the man leave the house. Annie Reischman, servant to the woman, slept in a parlor adjoining the bedroom of her mistress. She is very deaf and noticed nothing during the night. When she went to call Mrs. Bock at 7 o'clock yesterday morning she discovered that the woman had been slain by cutting her throat. Her body was on the bed.

No weapon was discovered, but whatever was used was sharp and the aim of the assassin was reached after he had made four separate attempts to take a life. The victim wore a single garment, and there were traces of a struggle in the room and of hand washing in a ewer. Robbery was not a factor in the life-taking, as the woman's property had not been meddled with.

Capt. Egbert D. Smith of the Eighteenth Precinct found little encouragement that the murderer will be found. He detained the servant, Annie Reischman, and the common-law husband of the dead woman, Jacob Bock, a cigar dealer, who was horrified when he heard of the fate of his comrade on his return from Rockaway.

All that the police learned was that Annie Bock was of a class of women who infest this part of East Twenty-first Street and who have frequently been complained of by decent people, it is said. She had been for a few days with Bock at Rockaway Beach. She left him there on Sunday night to return to her flat. The man she took home on Monday night was described as being 5 feet 6 inches in height, very dark, and with high cheek bones. He used eyeglasses.

A story, to which not much importance is attached, because disputes are common in this neighborhood, was that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning some one heard a scuffle and a fall and a cry of:

"Don't, don't! Please, don't!"

When the police had exhausted all sources of information and Coroner Tuttle had acted and Coroner's Physician Weston had made a post-mortem examination, the only theories about the murder tenable were that it was for revenge or the result of a sudden quarrel.

Two canaries were in the room when the crime was committed. One, in a cage hanging to a wall, was found alive; the other, in a cage on the table, was found dead.

The murdered woman was twenty-two years old and was a native of Poland. She had occupied rooms in East Thirteenth Street, East Tenth Street, and in another house, in East Twenty-first Street.

WIFE NO. 1 CAUSES NO. 2'S ARREST.

Herman Stone's Matrimonial Ventures Disclosed.

Lena Miller, who claims to be the wife of Herman Stone, was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth, in the Court of General Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday, to answer to a charge of living with Stone illegally. Her counsel, Alexander Young, became security for her in $200 until to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Lena Miller Stone produced a marriage certificate, showing that she was married to Herman Stone May 21, 1894, by the Rev. John S. Jung, pastor of St. Luke's Church, Christopher Street, this city.

The complaint was made by Mrs. Catharine Stone of 7 Dennett Place, Brooklyn. She said she was married to Mr. Stone ten years ago in Brooklyn. She has two children. She said she lived happily with her husband until three years ago, when he told her he would have to leave home because he had stabbed a man while fighting. He said he would send her money for the support of herself and children. This, she said, he did regularly until seven months ago. Then the remittances suddenly ceased. After waiting for several months to hear from her husband, she made an investigation, and found that he was living with a second Mrs. Stone at 131 Willow Avenue, Hoboken.

The women had an interview in court yesterday. It was then that the second Mrs. Stone exhibited her marriage certificate.

"See!" she exclaimed, "there is my marriage certificate. You know he doesn't love you any more. Why don't you get a divorce? I wouldn't live with a man who didn't love me."

This elicited no reply from the Brooklyn wife save an assertion that the certificate was a forgery. Wife No. 2 also said the Brooklyn wife caused Mr. Stone's arrest in that city, but that he was discharged. This, she said, led her to believe that she was Stone's legal wife.

LIONS BORN ON ROOF GARDEN.

Four Cubs at the Grand Central Palace Resort.

Four baby lions were enjoying the cooling breezes in the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden last evening. They rolled and tumbled about in a litter of sweet-smelling hay just as if they were four jolly little puppies having a lark in the absence of their parents.

The cubs were born on the roof garden of the Palace at an early hour yesterday. They are remarkably strong and healthy, weighing about two and a half pounds each. The color of their coats is a very light buff, and their little paws are of velvetlike softness.

In a large cage next the one containing the cubs are housed the parents of the diminutive quartet: Nero, a handsome old lion of eighteen years' experience in this world, and Beatrice, the lioness, who is but four years old. The lions belong to Mlle. Panka, who has trained them to a high degree of perfection.

STOCKS FALL AND REGAIN

WALL STREET ALARMED TEMPORARILY BY THE MOORE FAILURE.

Sharp Decline in Securities Until the Chicago Speculative Disaster Was Understood—Diamond Match and Biscuit Shares Not Dealt In by the Stock Exchange—Practically None of the Paper of the Moores Held In This City.

It was with deep interest but comparatively little anxiety that the failure of the Moore Brothers in Chicago was analyzed in Wall Street yesterday.

As soon as the fact was understood in this city that the Chicago speculative catastrophe was purely local and personal, and that neither the financial integrity of the Diamond Match Company nor that of the New-York Biscuit Company was involved, the effect of the bad news upon both banking and speculative sentiment here was reduced to a minimum.

There was at first a disposition in the New-York Stock Exchange to take fright at the peremptory closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Not knowing the exact character of the Moore failure, many New-York operators accepted the early morning dispatches from Chicago as indicating an inevitable panic there, accompanied by various corporate and individual failures. The course of the New-York market for the first hour yesterday, therefore, was decidedly panicky.

An exciting period of demoralization led to the most frantic efforts to sell stocks, and prices shrunk rapidly. Each active stock went down in a quick succession of declines, until the whole market was from 1½ to 3 points lower than the day before. Trading at the outset was energetic and active, and nearly one-half of the entire sales of the day were made before 11 o'clock.

Gradually more complete news from Chicago got into circulation, and the New-York brokers began to realize that the failure of the Moore Brothers had no important connection with financial affairs in New-York. Crushing as the reverses appeared to be, they were found to affect chiefly the personal fortunes of James H. and James H. Moore and their Chicago backers. There was trustworthy assurance that the Diamond Match Company and the New-York Biscuit Company, or "Cracker Trust," were entirely independent, as corporations, of the gigantic speculative operations of the Moores in their shares.

It was speedily ascertained also that the New-York banks held practically no paper of the Moore Brothers, or of the Diamond Match and Biscuit Companies. Such loans as the Moores have negotiated in the East are held in Boston, Providence, and other New-England cities. But the bulk of the Moore obligations are in Chicago, and when the information was flashed over the wires just before noon, that the Chicago banks, together with P. D. Armour, George M. Pullman, and other Chicago capitalists, proposed to take hold of the matter for the protection of all interests, the feeling in the New-York Stock Exchange became one of comparative relief.

Doubtless, had it not been for the abnormal sensitiveness of the stock market, in consequence of the protracted period of financial depression, there would have been a buoyant reaction in the New-York Exchange yesterday afternoon. The closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange—which is in fact a very small concern compared with the New-York Exchange—would, under ordinary circumstances, have but little effect in New-York financial circles. For several weeks past speculation in Diamond Match, Biscuit, and street railway shares has completely dominated the Chicago Exchange. Not one of those stocks is dealt in on the floor of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Although there were some strong rallies in railroad and industrial stocks during the afternoon, the New-York market became very dull and listless. The trading disposition spent itself before noon. In the sharp decline of the forenoon Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dropped from 6¼ (the previous day's closing price) to 60½, but subsequently recovered to 63⅜. Transactions in Sugar stock aggregated 25,265 shares. American Sugar fell off about 2½ points, touching 101 on sales of nearly 50,000 shares. It closed at 102. St. Paul opened 1 point lower than Monday's closing price, sagged to 65⅜, and recovered to 66⅞, suffering a net loss of 1⅛ on sales aggregating 42,000 shares. Rock Island declined 1⅝, on small transactions, and Northwest on still fewer sales lost 1¼.

Pullman Palace Car stock dropped from 144 to 141¾ on the sale of only 170 shares. Manhattan Railway suffered a net loss of ¾ on total transactions of about 7,000 shares. American Tobacco certificates, on very small sales, fell off 2 points, and Leather met with a net loss of 1 point. Louisville and Nashville was very active. It opened at 43⅞, dropped to 42½, and closed at 43. The total sales were nearly 9,000 shares.

The Moore Brothers are well known to the moneyed men of this city. Although lawyers by profession, they have devoted their extraordinary energies for several years past to the development of commercial and speculative schemes. They have been brought into connection with three or four Wall Street banking firms, but only incidentally. Their base of operations has at all times been in Chicago.

William H. Moore, or Judge Moore, as he is more familiarly called, is perhaps better known in New-York than is his brother, James H. Both men are of middle age, and of indomitable energy. Each enjoys the respect and friendship of a large number of rich and influential men. They were supposed three years ago to be worth jointly at least $2,000,000.

Judge Moore was in this city last Monday and paid a brief visit to the office of H. L. Horton & Co. He appeared to be in his usual good spirits, and said nothing about any impending financial trouble.

ODD FELLOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

The Mortgage on the Lockport Institution Considered.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The third annual convention of the New-York State Odd Fellows' Home Association was held here to-day, with 128 delegates present. The principal business transacted was the provision for the liquidation of the fifteen-thousand-dollar mortgage on the home in Lockport.

The lodges raised $4,572 in cash and $8,217 in pledges toward the payment of the debt, $5,000 of which will be paid at once. The Treasurer's report showed assets of $26,397.28; liabilities, $16,469.56. The Secretary's report gave the membership on July 25 last as follows: Subordinate lodges, 152; encampments, 14; Rebekah lodges, 32; total, 198. Joined during the year: Subordinate lodges, 8; Rebekah lodges, 2; withdrawal subordinate lodges, 8; encampments, 2. Present membership: Subordinate lodges, 152; encampments, 12; Rebekah lodges, 34.

The officers elected were: President—The Hon. Charles Hickey, Lockport; Vice President—W. D. Thayer, Buffalo; Secretary—J. M. Deyo, Rochester; Treasurer—Isaac T. Mollobert, Buffalo; Directors—George Benzinger, Hornellsville; W. M. Spangle, Canandaigua; Edward Jauck, Buffalo; W. P. Stone, Waverly, and Charles Simonds, Syracuse.

SAW A BODY DEEP IN THE WATER.

Seeming Suicide of an Aged Resident of Germantown, Penn.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The arrivals yesterday included a party of fifteen from Germantown, Penn., among them J. H. Lanning, a man of sixty-five, in feeble health, with his family. Soon after reaching the hotel Mr. Lanning went down to the lake shore and sat down on a rock that sloped to the water.

One of the visitors shortly afterward strolled down to the hotel pier, and, as the water was clear and there was no wind, he was horrified to see the body of Mr. Lanning lying on the bottom of the lake in twelve feet of water.

Mr. Lanning's hat, coat, vest, watch, and money were lying on the pier, where he had evidently placed them before throwing himself into the water. The body was sent to Germantown to-day.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach, and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint, and nervousness are conquered by it.

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New York Telephone Co.

(Successor to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company)

18 Cortlandt St. 113 West 38th St.

HILDEBRAND'S STORY DISCREDITED

Baltimore Police Do Not Believe He Killed Bonnecka.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Developments to-day induce the police to believe that the confession made by Hildebrand just before he committed suicide in the Maryland Penitentiary last Saturday was a fabrication of falsehoods, devised and manufactured for the purpose of clearing his old associate, Frank Wilson, who, together with James Farrell, is now awaiting the death sentence in the Altoona (Penn.) Jail, for the murder of Henry Bonnecka.

The corroborative statements of Williams, Hildebrand's partner in crime, who told how he helped Hildebrand to bury $11,000 near Altoona, are now construed to have been put out in order that he might get a trip to Altoona and possibly a chance to escape.

Evidence was produced to-day that old Bonnecka was murdered Sunday morning, April 7, 1895, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. Hildebrand and Williams were at that time locked up at Police Headquarters in Pittsburg, where they had been arrested a few hours previously by Baltimore detectives. These facts clearly prove the confessions to be fraudulent.

District Attorney Diamond of Altoona, who has been here two days investigating the matter, returned to his home to-night, satisfied that all hands had been duped by Hildebrand and Williams.

When asked if he would take Williams to Altoona to find the buried money, which the convict asked to be done, he said he most assuredly would not. When asked about the theory that Whitney's crime in Altoona had consisted of the killing of a man there prior to the Bonnecka murder, he said there was nothing in that theory, as the last murder before that of the old miser was that of Frank Mender, which occurred in April, 1894, and for which Cormick is now serving a six-year term in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. The killing of Mender was clearly proved on McCormick, and he himself did not deny it, but claimed it was justifiable.

Warden Weyler believes that when Hildebrand determined to commit suicide he also decided to again defeat the ends of justice, in so far as he could, by making it appear that his friend, Frank Wilson, was innocent of the Altoona murder.

DENTISTS WILL INCORPORATE.

Action Taken by the National Association of Dental Examiners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The National Association of Dental Examiners continued the consideration of important matters to-day. A large number of dental institutes and colleges made application for membership. Action on all was referred.

It was decided to incorporate the society at Washington, D. C., and a committee consisting of W. H. Noble and M. H. Finley of Washington, J. Hall Moore of Richmond, L. A. Faught of Philadelphia, and C. A. Meeker of Newark, N. J., was appointed to take charge of the matter.

The following officers were elected: President—J. T. Abbott, Manchester, Iowa; Vice President—W. H. Noble, Washington; Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Meeker, Newark.

In compliance with a resolution adopted yesterday, the National Dental Faculty reported to the examiners that hereafter they would not receive beneficiary scholarships from State Examining Boards.

The matter of the charges brought by the Kansas City Dental College against the Western Dental College of Kansas City was taken up. The examiners sustained the Kansas City Dental College in making the charges and the Western College in accepting the students, but expressed the opinion that the examination in the colleges was not sufficiently rigid to constitute a proper preliminary examination.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

George Reynolds Held in $10,000 on a Charge of Robbery.

An air of mystery surrounded a prisoner who was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of robbery yesterday

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (326 St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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CASINO—In Old New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Black Hussar—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What is Going on To-day.

—Committee on Organization of County Committees on Greater New-York, 32 Nassau Street, noon.
—Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Arrangements for trip to State camp, evening.
—"Barnes" case of Mrs. F. P. Earle, Judge Smyth's supreme court, 11 A. M.
—Awards, Manhattan State Hospital, 1 Madison Avenue, afternoon.
—Rampone's Old Guard Band, Arlington Square, 8 P. M.
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Cable Chart for Liners and Coasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Hydrographic Office has issued a chart especially designed for the use of Atlantic liners, coasters, and fishermen, upon which is plotted the directions of the various submarine cables, the positions of which have been obtained from the telegraph companies. This chart can be read with confidence by all steamers from New-York and other Northern ports until well clear of the Great Banks. Vessels intending to anchor on any of the banks near the coast or on the Newfoundland Bank can, by referring to this chart, avoid fouling the cables.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
8 A. M.	68	68	73
9 A. M.	69	67	72
10 A. M.	71	72	77
12 M.	76	80	83
4 P. M.	73	87	88
6 P. M.	72	80	86
9 P. M.	72	81	82
12 P. M.	67	74	80

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 79.87
Weather Bureau 77.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....78.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Showers at night.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TAMMANY AND THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT, in an interview published in THE TIMES, has expressed the belief that Tammany indorsed the Chicago nominations "for the sake of greater spoils should BRYAN win."

This adds a darker horror to the prospect of 16 to 1. Free coinage and free riot are bad enough; repudiation and National dishonor are shocking to men of moral sensibility. But PURROY as Postmaster, JOHN C. SHEEHAN Collector of the Port, and SULZER United States District Attorney—these things as the prospective fruit of regularity would kindle the fires of revolt in the bosom of RICHARD CROKER himself and make an enthusiastic bolter out of the most unflinching Andrew Jackson Democrat.

Spread the news that Tammany is out for the Federal spoils! It will be a most effective sound-money campaign cry.

STATE AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

It looks as though the Democratic victory in Alabama were so decisive that the fusionists could not seriously persist in the cry of "fraud" and "counting out" which they raised before the election with a suspicious "previousness." This victory was evidently due to the fact that the election involved only State issues and was sufficiently separated from the National election to enable the people to act with reference to that fact. The Democrats voted together in order to keep their party in control of State affairs against the combination of Republicans and Populists.

Capt. JOHNSTON, who has been elected Governor, is a free-silverite, but he is a Democrat and received the united support of the party. He sought the nomination two years ago, and, though aided by Senator MORGAN, was defeated in the primaries and the State Convention by Mr. OATES, who was a sound-money man. OATES was elected over the Populist, KOLB, by some 27,500 majority. This year JOHNSTON got the nomination and has been elected, not as a free-silver man, but as a Democrat. His opponent, GOODWYN, who was nominated by the Populists and indorsed by the Republicans, is also for free coinage and more in accord with the Bryan platform than JOHNSTON.

Having made the State safe, so far as State issues are concerned, the Democrats of Alabama will probably feel themselves at liberty to divide upon the wholly different issues of the National campaign, and thousands of sound-money men who supported JOHNSTON for Governor are anxious to have somebody besides BRYAN to vote for for President. In that they show themselves to be reasonable and patriotic, but in some other Southern States where the issues are not kept so distinctly apart by a separation of elections the old-time politicians seem to find it difficult to discriminate. Gen. GORDON of Georgia, for instance, is a sound-money man, as is Secretary SMITH of the Interior Department, from the same State, but he declares that he must support the ticket nominated at Chicago, and that "hosts of sound-money men in Georgia" will do the same, though they detest the platform.

Why this apparent inconsistency, this sacrifice of principle on a vital National issue upon which the party has been put in the wrong? Because, says Gen. GORDON, "the Democracy of Georgia is always threatened with the accession to power of an undesirable element," a "radical agrarian element, holding to very unusual views on financial and other questions." Gen. GORDON seems to have a dread of something like Tillmanism in Georgia, but was it not Tillmanism and Altgeldism and the "undesirable element" which gave these their power that took control of the Chicago Convention? Does he think these are more wholesome for the Nation than for a State? Does he think that any State will be safer from them in the future for encouraging them in the field of National politics? Is it not this very "radical agrarian element, holding to unusual views on financial and other questions," whose "accession to power" has threatened the Democracy of the Nation? It is natural for Southern Democrats to be anxious about their States first, but it is a short-sighted policy to encourage in National politics the very elements which constitute the chief danger in their States.

The people in all parts of the country need more and more to make the distinction between State and National issues, even when the elections occur together. In this State, for instance, the Democrats would have had every prospect of deserved success in the State election if the party had not gone wrong upon the most important National issue, and they should still have a care for State interests and do what they can to maintain their advantage in respect to these. It would be a salutary state of things if citizens would vote according to their convictions upon local, State, and National issues, which often have no relation to each other, without sacrificing one to another or any to sheer partisan solidarity.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE MOORES.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is a small affair and it appears to have been supported mainly, or almost exclusively, for some time past by the MOORES, whose failure caused it to be closed yesterday morning. Nearly all of the trading at that Exchange during the last seven or eight months has been in the shares of the combinations which the MOORES were "manipulating"—the Match, Biscuit, and Strawboard Trusts—the list being filled out with small transactions in the shares of local street railways and brewing companies. In Chicago the great speculative agency and trading market is the Board of Trade, where grain and provisions are sold, and which corresponds to our Produce Exchange. The comparative unimportance of the Stock Exchange in that city should be borne in mind by those who desire to measure intelligently the influence of the collapse of this firm of speculators.

The MOORES and their brokers have lost several millions in paper profits, but they are not much worse off than they were a few months or a year or two ago. Reports indicate that the trading "public" has not suffered severely, because a majority of the individual investors took their profits or losses some time before the crash. The MOORES went down because they were trying to carry the load which other traders were putting on their backs. They were endeavoring to "sustain the market" at a time when other people were getting rid of their shares. The question of greatest interest to the general public relates to the participation of banks in Chicago and elsewhere—as lenders of money upon the shares of these Trusts—in the losses which are now disclosed. According to reports, the loans outstanding have been made on a basis ranging from $110 to $155 for the Match Trust shares, the market price of which was boosted up by the MOORES from $125 in January to $248 in May. As the concern has been a profitable one, paying large dividends, it is probable that the banks will not lose much, and they may lose nothing.

As for what the MOORES have been doing, it is the old story. For many years this Diamond Match Trust was a notably successful combination. It may be recalled that not long after the Republican Convention of 1888 Senator SHERMAN dragged into a Senate debate with ill-concealed satisfaction a decision of the courts relating to Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER's association with this same Trust. Mr. SHERMAN believed that ALGER had robbed him of many colored delegates. Long-continued success and large profits at last stimulated competition which could be controlled only by a considerable expenditure in money or in new shares. As the result of a reorganization or reincorporation and the acquirement of additional properties the capital has been swollen by several millions during the last two or three years.

The MOORES, who had been engaged as legal counsel and "promoters" of several combinations—they organized the Strawboard Trust, and one of them is President of the New-York Biscuit Company or Cracker Trust—appear to have undertaken a great speculative campaign in the Match and Cracker shares. There was a large quantity of new stock to be marketed and they set out to make a good market for it. Many of these shares had been issued to manufacturers in payment for their factories, which the two Trusts had taken in. Sometimes shares have been issued to new members of such organizations with an understanding that the market price shall be "sustained" at certain figures for their benefit.

It is quite probable that the MOORES and original members in alliance with them set out to double the price of shares and to stimulate wild speculation in them in order that holders of the new issues might sell them advantageously, that all hands might unload upon the dear public, and that incidentally the MOORES might rake in a fortune. This movement in Chicago will recall to many persons in this city the speculation which followed or accompanied an enormous issue of new stock by the White Lead Trust to "absorbed" concerns which had been independent, the culmination of the speculative movement in Cordage Trust shares, and the memorable attempt of certain persons to "sustain" the price of Cottonseed Oil Trust stock some years ago. As we have said, the Chicago story has not the merit of novelty.

The prices of the shares of the two Trusts rose by leaps and bounds in the little Chicago Exchange after the promoters had settled down to their work, and the most encouraging reports about the invasion of European markets and agreements with foreign makers of matches and domestic rivals in the cracker and biscuit trade were spread abroad. While the price of Match shares was rising from $125 to $248 the "public" came in, but it is said that after the price began to decline, in May last, a majority of the "lambs" unloaded their holdings, and it appears that the attempts of the MOORES to sustain the market during the last two or three months have placed them in possession of a majority of the shares, for which they paid at the high rate. As the market continued to fall, they were compelled to acknowledge their failure.

Some satisfaction is to be derived from the indications that the blow has fallen with much greater force upon the "manipulators" and their allies in the Trusts than upon the individual buyers who were drawn into the speculative movement. Of course, no intelligent man should have risked his money upon shares the price of which was rising under manipulation at the rate of 5 or 10 points a day for weeks in succession, but the crop of such "investors" never fails, and as a rule they gain nothing but experience, while the promoting speculators pocket their money. There are exceptions, however, and according to current reports this case is one of them.

FATHERHOOD-IN-LAW.

The comic literature of every country assures us that to be a mother-in-law is something more than a relation: It is an occupation that may easily rise to the dignity of a profession. Motherhood-in-law is commonly regarded as the vocation of widows in particular, and relates not so much to the wives of sons, except in Japan and other unenlightened and remote parts, as to the husbands of daughters. The wife of a living husband has commonly so much on her hands with him that she cannot undertake any immediate responsibilities about the household of her married daughter, although cases have been known in which an "old campaigner" has quartered not only herself, but her husband, on the enemy, the son-in-law.

But heretofore parenthood-in-law, as a profession, has been confined to the female sex, if not to the virtual condition, and the business of a father-in-law is almost unknown. And yet there are examples enough to show what can be done in that way even by the male intellect.

The most alluring example is undoubtedly that of the now venerable King of Denmark, "the ablest father-in-law in Europe." It was a considerable promotion for him, as a cadet of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburg-Glücksburg, to be appointed by the treaty of London in 1852, and by the subsequent Danish law of succession, heir to the Danish throne, which he ascended in 1863. It was really not much of a throne. The annual income of it is even now only about $250,000, with all the civil list to be deducted. But only see what results the humble monarch has attained by carefully rearing children and looking out for suitable Princes and Princesses for them. Even before his accession he had married his eldest daughter to the Prince of WALES. His eldest son he ably married to a daughter of the royal house of Sweden and Norway and gave him an excellent political position for the pacification and union of all Scandinavia, which may be of use to his children, if not to himself. His second son he, with equal astuteness, married to a Grand Duchess of Russia and thus enlisted the aid of that power in maintaining him upon the throne of Greece, which is rather a better situation than a seat upon the humble paternal throne. His second daughter he married to the Czar of Russia, and she is now the Empress Dowager. We do not wish to make too much of the capture of the Duke of CUMBERLAND for his third daughter, though the British taxpayer will never see the couple reduced to actual want. After these successes he was entitled, we think, to "take a flier" in the matrimonial market with his only remaining son and marry him to a daughter of the Duc DE CHARTRES. We admit that this is an off chance in dynastic politics, but if it should materialize, it would be something very large indeed, like winning the Derby with a rank outsider. At any rate, the able father-in-law is of more account as the father of his least fortunately married child, barring the Duchess of CUMBERLAND, than as a much beset King of Denmark, liable to have the most inconvenient demands flung at him by the Landsthing and the Folkthing when the Rigsdag is in session, and other missiles that hurt more by the populace during the recess.

Thus we see what can be made of the profession of father-in-law by one who goes into it with the stern determination to convert his domestic responsibilities into assets. On this side, of course, the prudent parent would abjure the baubles of rank and title and devote himself to alliances with solid real estate and railroad interests. It is rather a wonder that some American Quiverful does not embark seriously in fatherhood-in-law as a life work.

THE CONSERVATISM OF THRIFT.

The ownership of property, especially of a "home," has been regarded as one of the great conservative forces of modern society. As population increases and occupations multiply in this country a smaller proportion of the people are actual owners of land and have a direct stake in the community as payers of taxes. But there is conservatism in thrift as well as in ownership of what is called "real property," or directly taxable property, and there ought to be safety for the country in the savings of industrious people.

We have often tried to impress the idea that the class most to be harmed by impairing the standard of value and depreciating the money of the people is made up of those who have saved something from their earnings. They ought to be made to understand that deposits in savings banks, payments upon life-insurance policies, and investments in building and co-operative associations or loan and mortgage companies will not only be made of less value or have less purchasing power if our currency should be degraded to the silver basis, as with free coinage it certainly would be, but that these funds would be otherwise seriously endangered. They are not lying idle, but are invested and in use earning interest, and a panic or financial disturbance and the resulting paralysis of business would imperil the very existence of a considerable part of them.

The thrift which has earned and saved these funds, aggregating an enormous share in the capital of the country, should prove to be a great conservative force in the present disquieting political campaign, and it will prove to be so if its possessors are made to appreciate fully what their self-interest requires. It clearly requires stability and security in the money standard and confidence in investments and in enterprises affording opportunities for investment. Not only is thrift greatly concerned in financial stability for the safety of its present gains, but it would receive a great discouragement from financial disorder. If it is once shown that savings are not safe, but liable to be lost or greatly impaired by foolish political action, the disposition to save with the benefits that depend upon it will be lost. Only the reckless and those who have nothing to lose can regard with equanimity foolish experiments with the basis upon which the great fabric of industrial and commercial exchanges rest.

MINISTER TERRELL AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Minister TERRELL has responded to some of the criticisms of his course at Constantinople by publishing a long letter written last December to the Rev. H. O. DWIGHT, LL. D. In this he sets forth very fully his belief that the missionaries should withdraw from Turkey on the ground that it is unreasonable, indeed impossible, to expect their protection at the hands of the Turkish Government. The United States Government, he says, cordially appreciates their motive in remaining and will do all it can, but it simply cannot do much. Incidentally there are some interesting statements made. One is that "the Consuls of one great Catholic power officially reported to their Ambassador that our missionaries had encouraged the Armenians to aspire to State autonomy." The Russian Consuls did so report, but not the French. Russia would hardly relish being called a Catholic power. Mr. TERRELL also states that the failure of the Consuls to reach Harput and Erzrum was "neither their fault nor that of the United States nor of the legation." When a legation coolly swallows a snub without even formal protest, whose fault is it? It is simple fact that no determined effort was made by the Consuls to reach their posts, nor was any determined effort made by the legation to secure their exequaturs.

It is not, however, the items in the letter that give it significance so much as the general position taken by Minister TERRELL in regard to his duty as United States Minister. No one will question his perfect right to warn the missionaries of their danger and give thus full opportunity for their withdrawal. That done, his responsibility rested solely in seeing that every possible means was used for their protection. Formally this was done, and yet by his course in openly advocating their withdrawal and claiming that it was impossible to protect them he cut the very foundation from under his feet and showed that either he was insincere in his wish to protect them or utterly ignorant of the way in which that protection could be insured. No one, missionary or anybody else, impugns his motives. Every one who is cognizant of the situation in the empire questions, to say the least, his judgment. The publication of this letter is the best possible indorsement of the position of his critics. It sharply defines the issue and places a United States Minister at direct variance with the unanimous opinion of the American citizens under the Government to which he is accredited as well as of the entire body of American people interested in them or their work.

It is most unfortunate that such an issue should be presented at the very time that he has been sent back to his post with special instructions from the State Department for the vigorous prosecution of the questions before the Turkish Government. It destroys all confidence on the part of Americans that those instructions will have any good result. Minister TERRELL, no doubt unintentionally, but not the less really, has openly proclaimed his adhesion to the claim of the Turkish Government that it is powerless. How can he with any degree of force demand at their hands restitution for damage or punishment for crime? The whole letter shows that he utterly fails to understand the situation. He does not know the Turks, their Government, or the history of diplomatic dealings between the two Governments, and cares more for criticisms upon his judgment than he does for the safety of American citizens committed to his care. Viewed simply as a matter of diplomatic etiquette, his publication of this letter is a gross blunder. Viewed as affecting his relations to American citizens, it reveals as nothing else has his incompetence for his post.

OBJECTED TO TAKING NEW MEN.

Out of Work and Were Proposed in a Republican Club.

The Daniel Jackson Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last night at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. George W. Sager presided. An Advisory Board, consisting of one man from each election district, was selected.

Dr. Edward R. Duffy created a stir when he proposed to take in a body of men from Rising Sun Lodge, No. 40, Knights of Labor, many of whom were stablemen out of a job on account of the building of the cable roads.

John Stapleton said that he had been looking for a job through a Republican organization since 1891, and hadn't got one yet. He didn't think the club wanted men looking for a job who had not heretofore been identified with the Republican Party.

This speech was roundly applauded, and President Sager said that he thought it was an insult to the club to propose taking such men in. He declared Dr. Duffy out of order, and an adjournment was taken.

ARTILLERY ORDERED TO CAMP.

State Batteries Will Assemble Here and March to Peekskill.

All the artillery organizations of the State, with the exception of the Fifth Battery of Syracuse, which it is expected will shortly be disbanded, will meet in this city to-morrow morning to take up their march to the State Camp, at Peekskill. Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, has issued orders directing the several batteries to assemble at 9:30 o'clock, as follows:

Battery K, First United States Artillery, Capt. Dillenback, from Fort Hamilton, which will accompany the National Guard batteries, in East Twenty-sixth Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue. Sixth Battery, from Binghamton, Capt. Olmsted, in East Twenty-seventh Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue. Second Battery, from New-York City, Capt. Wilson, in East Twenty-eighth Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue. First Battery, from New-York City, Capt. Wendel, in East Twenty-ninth Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue. Third Battery, from Brooklyn, Capt. Rasquin, in East Thirtieth Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue.

The batteries will be formed as an artillery brigade. Lieut. Schmidt of the First Battery has been detailed as Brigade Quartermaster, and Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery as Adjutant General. The wagons of all the batteries will be assembled in one train in Thirty-first Street, east of Fifth Avenue.

The line of march will be up Fifth Avenue, the Western Boulevard, and King's Bridge Road to Van Cortlandt Park, where the command will encamp to-morrow night. The next camp will be at Sing Sing on Friday night, where Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has invited all the officers of the command to dine with him at his residence, Hillside, at 7:30 o'clock.

The batteries have been ordered to arrive at the State Camp not later than 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

THE GOVERNOR NOT A JUDGE.

Attorney General Advises Him Not to Review Ward's Case.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Gov. Morton has refused to grant a hearing on the request that he recall his warrant surrendering Edward A. Ward of Troy to the Bennington (Vt.) authorities on the requisition of the Governor of Vermont.

Ward is wanted in Bennington for the alleged stealing of a horse and carriage, but has secured the evidence of more than a dozen residents of Troy, who state that they saw him in Troy at the time that he is credited with having the conveyance. Ward's counsel applied to Judge Griffith of Rensselaer for a writ of habeas corpus, which the Judge has denied.

Ward and his wife and his counsel, Guerdon G. Strauder, and James W. O'Brien, with Sheriff Collins of Troy, appeared at the Executive Chamber to-day and endeavored to get a hearing before the Governor on an application that he revoke his warrant.

Gov. Morton, on the advice of Attorney General Hancock, refused to interfere or to grant a hearing, and the party withdrew. The Attorney General said that the testimony on both sides was positive, and that it was not a question for the Governor to decide.

PECK AND DEYO EXCISE AGENTS.

Besides Those Appointments, Mr. Lyman Makes Certain Rulings.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Gilbert W. Peck of Canandaigua and Ira A. Deyo of Honeoye, both veterans from Ontario County, have been appointed special agents by Commissioner Lyman. Mr. Peck has been detailed for duty at Poughkeepsie and New-York and Mr. Deyo at Mount Vernon.

Commissioner Lyman has decided that no charges for board will be allowed special agents while stopping at a place where permanently detailed for duty, nor when at their homes or regular place of residence.

In cases of permanent details of special agents away from their homes, several of which have already been made, it is expected that this rule of the Commissioner will work a hardship, as a special agent would then have his home expenses and those at his place of detail.

SMALL GOLD AND SILVER SHIPMENTS

The Usual Daily Sum of $100,000 Sent to Canada—Silver for Europe.

There was the usual daily withdrawal of $100,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada yesterday. It is still claimed that these Canadian shipments are made to meet obligations across the border.

On the steamship Paris, which sails for Europe to-day, there will be 377,000 ounces of silver shipped as follows: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 137,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 75,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 15,000 ounces and 30,000 Mexican dollars.

The steamer Seguranca, which arrived at this port from Tampico, Mexico, brought 106,000 ounces of silver and 8,000 in gold, consigned to the Guggenheim Smelting Company at Port Amboy.

Gold Reserve $110,000,156.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $110,000,156. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $293,700.

WRECKED POWDER CAR BLOWS UP.

Engineer and Conductor Killed; Fireman Dreadfully Hurt.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 4.—A disastrous freight wreck and powder explosion occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Weldy's Siding, seven miles west of here, at 3 o'clock this morning. Engineer Michael Smock and Conductor Alexander Smith were killed and Fireman Henry Dreisbach was seriously scalded.

The train was known as Fast Freight No. 55. One of the seven cars, which was loaded with explosives, struck a floor that had dropped from a freight car and lodged across the track. The locomotive was derailed and the dozen cars were piled up in a heap. The powder exploded with a loud report and set fire to the train, all of the cars being destroyed. Several barns in the vicinity of the wreck were ignited and were burned to the ground.

The body of Engineer Smock was terribly burned before it could be extricated from beneath the engine. The victims lived at Tamaqua, Penn.

FOR THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Brooklyn Board of Education Makes Provision for Teachers.

The Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday made provision for the new Erasmus Hall High School, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, which has recently come into the board's possession.

Prof. Hooper of the Committee on Studies reported a course of studies for the school, which was adopted, and the School Committee was authorized to engage Prof. W. B. Gunnison for Principal of the High School at a salary of $3,500.

Other school Principals receive $5,000 and the point was raised that he should receive the same amount, but, after a heated debate, the smaller salary was awarded to him.

Eleven teachers are to be engaged at salaries of $1,250 each, and are to receive an annual increase of $50 each until the salaries amount to $1,500.

United States Consul Quarantined.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which arrived at Quarantine from Havana and Mexican ports last night, was Alexander C. Brice, United States Consul at Matanzas. Mr. Brice failed to secure a certificate of acclimatization from the United States Inspector of the Marine Hospital Service at Havana, and will, therefore, be obliged to go to Hoffman Island with twenty-nine of his fellow passengers. They will be released on Thursday.

Boys' Brigade Goes to Camp.

The First New-Jersey Battalion, Boys' Brigade, of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Jersey City, yesterday went into camp at Boynton Beach, N. J. They were carried to the camp in a New-Jersey Central train especially prepared for them. Major James Wightman was in command. The battalion received much applause for its excellent marching as it passed through the streets.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

Bryan Would Deprive the People of Their Freedom.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The convention at Chicago had hardly been broken up by a separation of all the true Democrats from the half-witted part when the right name of the latter faction was at once invented. It constitutes the Popocrat Party, and that is the party of the half-witted. Some people say that "hard words butter no parsnips." Other people say that plain words may be spoken to expose a fraud. Some readers may doubt whether it is wise to call this party a half-witted party. It may make some fly mad. All right. That man may call me a fool if I do not prove that the advocates of free silver coinage at 16 to 1 are only half-witted.

What is their purpose? They mean to force the working classes of this country to take a half dollar's worth of lead money in place of a full dollar's worth of good money. Who but a half-witted man could be deluded into such a plot by the owners of the silver mines? Who but a half-witted man would support such a force bill? They say, "We want to raise prices so that the farmers may get more money." Well, when the farmers come to spend that money, how much more are they going to get for it? The farmers might double their prices by putting two pecks into a bushel calling it a bushel and charging double price for it. Who but a half-witted farmer would try any such little game as that? Who but a half-witted miller would call a half bushel a bushel and after all his accountant? But that is just what the Popocrats propose to do.

They have put Mr. Bryan of Nebraska at the head of their ticket, and Mr. Sewall of Maine at the tail of it. Mr. Bryan has made what reputation he has as a wrecking free trader. Mr. Sewall is an advocate of protection. Mr. Bryan has taken Mr. Sewall. He has thrown all his free-trade principles overboard and has become the worst kind of a protectionist. Whom does he protect? The silver miners of the West and the bankers of the East, or both?

Some of the great New-York bankers of the world are reported to have bought the Anaconda copper mine. Now the Anaconda copper mine is said to be very rich in copper, and, according to the statements on which the sale was worked, the copper pays a profit by itself, but there is said to be a great deal of silver in the copper, and if all the Anaconda ore be free, that secondary product of silver costs nothing, because it hurts the copper. Hence it is taken out. They might even throw it away and make a profit on the copper. But Mr. Bryan, giving up his free-trade principles, proposes to pass a force bill, depriving everybody of their right to free trade in money, and this combination of the United States mints free of charge so that they may put all the silver that comes out at 50 cents or less cost, as a coin in gold in the regular silver mines, and costs them nothing, or less than nothing, in the copper mines, coin that bullion into money, and, under a 2 per cent legal tender, will give the power to these two plutocratic trusts to put as much money on every man, woman, or child, Tillman, Williams or no, but a faction. They will be satisfied on our wife the lowest mechanics who have been their victims will be fool to go and run to Europe.

Now, if any man wants to call me a fool, he may call me a fool if he cares to, but he will have to prove his case. I have proved mine. Let any one of the leaders of the half-witted movement be called upon to answer one question. If we are so to open the mints of the country to the free coinage of silver dollars by law, and to enact a free-trade provision by that coinage act that every man in the community may be at liberty either to take or to refuse such silver dollars when tendered to him, will you accept our proposal and give up your force bill or act of legal tender, by which you propose to deprive this community of free trade in money?

EDWARD ATKINSON.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1896.

CONTRACTOR'S HOUSE BURNED.

Striking Quarrymen in Berea Suspected of Setting the Fire.

BEREA, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The residence of Richard Dodd, on Prospect Street, was on fire at 3 A. M. to-day. It was burned to the ground, nothing being saved except a little furniture. A wire screen had been torn from the window, oil poured on an unoccupied bed near it, and lighted.

Dodd's son heard the noise, smelled the smoke and aroused his father, but in time to get out of the house. Two children were overcome with smoke and were carried out. They revived on reaching the open air. The family consists of seven children. All escaped with their lives.

The residence of James Woodcock, a neighbor, was also saturated with oil, but was not lighted. The entire front of the house was saturated. Richard Dodd is a contractor at the quarries, as is also Woodcock, and both employ non-union men. They were asked to employ union men, but were unable to do so, they said, as they had no work for them.

There is talk of lynching if the culprits are apprehended.

The Zoological Society's Request.

From The American Field.

The New-York Zoological Society, the objects of which are the maintenance of a public zoological garden, the preservation of our native animals, and the promotion of zoology, has made application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city for an allotment of land to be used as a public zoological garden, selecting as most suitable 261 acres in Bronx Park, comprising all that portion lying south of Pelham Avenue. The society gives excellent reasons for its selection, and it is to be hoped the grand objects to be attained will prompt the city officials to speedily confer with the Executive Committee of the society, and, if consistent with municipal policy, either apportion that tract or some other to the end that the work may be taken up in hand.

REBEL SCOUTS IN HAVANA

THREE KILLED IN A BATTLE WITH A DETACHMENT OF POLICE.

Four of the Insurgent Spies Make Their Escape—Weyler Offers Immunity to the Treacherous Crews of Filibustering Vessels—Large Numbers of Spanish Soldiers Are Sick—Two More Estates Burned—Juvia Well Supplied with Funds.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Seven rebel scouts were discovered lurking in the suburbs of Havana at daybreak this morning and were surprised by a squad of police under Capt. Calvo, who was in command of the men who murdered eighteen persons at Guato in March last.

A sharp encounter between the officers and the rebels resulted in the killing of three of the scouts. The others fled and succeeded in making their escape.

The steamer Trajon arrived here to-day with 150 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers from the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler has extended the provisions of his recently issued decree relative to the seizure of filibustering expeditions, so that the crews of filibustering vessels, as well as their Captains, shall be exempt from all responsibility.

A band of rebels operating in the Province of Matanzas has destroyed by fire all the buildings on the San Joaquin and San Vicente estates. Both estates were valuable properties, and the losses are heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—An evening paper says the Cuban Junta in the United States this week raised a fund amounting to $375,000. Part of the money has been changed into gold, and is now on shipboard bound for Cuba, where it will be placed in the hands of the officers commanding the insurgent army. The balance has been retained by the heads of the Junta in Philadelphia and New-York, who will use it in a way that will best serve the Cuban interest.

The contributions were as follows: Jacksonville and other sections of Florida, $100,000; New-York and Brooklyn, $70,000; Philadelphia, $25,000; Baltimore, $10,000; Washington, $10,000; Richmond, Va., $5,000; Savannah, Ga., $5,000; New-Orleans, $15,000; through Chicago and the West, $100,000; and from a number of Southern points, $30,000.

MEMORIAL TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Cable People in England Take the Matter in Hand.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Marquis of Tweeddale, Chairman of the Anglo-American and Eastern Telegraph Companies, addresses the following to the American press:

"A Financial Committee is about to be formed to inaugurate an international memorial to commemorate the inception and extension of submarine telegraphy connected with the names of Cyrus W. Field, Sir James Anderson and Sir John Pender.

"In view of its great international importance the American press may think the desirability of establishing such a memorial a subject suitable to be dealt with in its editorial columns."

AN IRISH MINISTER PROPOSED.

Substance of the Report of the Committee of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A report has been made by the committee appointed some time ago at the suggestion of Mr. Plunkett, M. P., (Conservative), that a committee of three Anti-Parnellites, two Parnellites, two Irish Unionists, and any practical Irishman whose opinion was valuable, be invited to form a commission of matters of pressing need to Ireland.

The principal recommendation contained in the report is for the creation of a department of agriculture and industries, to consist of a Minister and a council representing the respective interests.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Lords Adopt an Opposition Amendment to the Irish Laborers Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The House of Lords today by a vote of 25 to 19 adopted an amendment to the Irish Laborers bill in opposition to the Government.

The action of the House, however, is not considered of importance unless it be taken as an indication that, despite the expressed convictions of the Ministerialists that the peers will not dare to tamper seriously with the Irish Land bill, there will be a revolt against that measure when on Aug. 6 it will again be before the House.

FORTY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Result of a Coal Mine Explosion in Glamorganshire, Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, states that an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Bryanbuch colliery this morning.

Forty miners are imprisoned, but whether they are alive or dead is not known.

Every effort is being made to reach the imprisoned men.

A late dispatch from Neath says that twenty of the imprisoned miners have very little chance of being taken out alive.

A Concession to Uitlanders.

PRETORIA, Aug. 4.—The Volksraad has passed a bill allowing the children of foreign residents of the Transvaal who attended the public schools to learn the language of their parents.

This is a step in the direction of redressing one of the grievances of the Uitlanders, who energetically protested against their children having no school facilities for learning their own language, the only language that is recognized in the schools being Dutch.

A Claim Against Venezuela.

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.—Capt. Baxter of the schooner Newlay, which is in the custody of the Venezuelan Government, was in Halifax to-day to settle up some business with the crew, which arrived here some months ago. The Captain denies having been guilty of any infraction of the revenue laws of Venezuela and has forwarded a claim for $15,000 to the British Colonial Secretary, to be presented to the Government of Venezuela.

Musselmans Enter Heraklion.

ATHENS, Aug. 4.—Hassam Pasha, the Governor of Heraklion, for refusing to admit a crowd of armed Musulmans to the town, was dragged from his horse and maltreated, sustaining serious injuries. The Musselmans thronged into the town, and it was found to be necessary to call out the troops to restore order. The Christian residents of the place were thrown into a panic. The situation was never so critical as it is now.

Spitzbergen Explored.

TROMSO, Sweden, Aug. 4.—The expedition organized in England by Sir W. Martin Conway for the exploration of the interior of Spitzbergen crossed the island from west to east and back from east to west in the middle of July. The crossing was extremely difficult owing to the prevalence of storms, fogs, and floods. This is the first crossing of Spitzbergen on record.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

The Corean Government, it is said, has granted a concession to an American syndicate for the construction of a railway from Seoul to Fusan and for the development of the mineral resources along the line of the road.

Clyde crushed sugar market is idle. It is reported that a firm in Glasgow has suspended and that its failure largely involves the refiners.

The Edinburgh municipal authorities have given a dinner to 100 of the men of the United States warship Minneapolis.

Li Hung Chang visited the Commons yesterday and talked with Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Curzon.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS PROMOTED.

Advanced to the Rank of Full Consuls —A Change of Policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President's action to-day in commissioning as Consuls Joseph L. Hance of New-York and Walter P. Barker of Mississippi, who for the last three years have represented the United States in a Consular capacity at the important ports of Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, Cuba, under the anomalous title of "commercial agents," probably marks the approaching extinction of a most pernicious system of Consular representation which has been in vogue for many years. It also indicates that the President is determined to have at every salient point in Cuba a Consular officer entitled to fly the United States flag and to accord to United States citizens adequate protection.

A "commercial agent" existed only by tolerance, and had no Consular rights or privileges except by sufferance. The last officer of this class has now been eliminated from our service in Cuba.

"Commercial agents" were first appointed in Cuba because of an indisposition on the part of the Spanish Government to permit an increase of American Consular representatives in the miscalled "ever-faithful isle." Treaty regulations with regard to Consuls have generally reserved to either of the contracting powers the right to "except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as they shall judge fit." Spain took advantage of this proviso, and excepted most of the Cuban ports outside of Habana and Matanzas. The United States got round the difficulty by appointing persons bearing the title of "commercial agents," who acted as Consuls, but without having the recognition and powers pertaining to the Consular office.

In the meantime Great Britain and Germany have established Vice Consuls, having the full power of Consuls, at Sagua la Grande, Cardenas, and other ports in Cuba, and the United States, taking advantage of the "favored-nation" clause in its treaty with Spain, which gives it the same rights as any other power, has accredited its commercial agents as full Consuls.

There are one or two other countries where we also have Consular representatives bearing the title of "commercial agents"—one or two in France, several in Germany, and four or five in Canada. The Secretary of Agriculture has been to appoint persons to those places without sending their names to the Senate for confirmation. Many of them were paid by fees, though some of them received fixed salaries, sometimes quite large in amount. Mr. Cleveland two years ago broke in upon the practice of appointing men to quasi-Consular positions at the will of the State Department without the concurrence of the Senate, by sending in all such nominations for commercial agencies for confirmation. He apparently has determined that all our Consular officers shall bear a proper Consular title and be entitled to claim from foreign powers the consideration which belongs to the office of a Consular representative of the United States.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph Ogden.

The long and honorable career of a typical old-time New-York merchant was closed by the death yesterday of Joseph Ogden at a Summer cottage in Swampscott, Mass., where he had been taken at the approach of hot weather. Mr. Ogden was in his eighty-ninth year, and had been failing in strength for a year, so that his end was not unexpected.

Mr. Ogden's family came from Wales, and he himself retained the peculiar Welsh accent all his life. The English branch of his family now reside in and about Chester.

He came to the United States about sixty years ago, with his brother David, and after working as clerks for some time in shipping firms, the brothers embarked in the shipping business for themselves, and for about thirty years their maritime ventures were numerous and important. David Ogden died about twenty years ago, and Joseph had retired from the shipping business with a fortune some ten years previous.

Joseph Ogden was conspicuous among the petitioners before Congress and the Court of Claims for justice to the holders of French spoliation claims, and represented in his own person the largest individual block of claims held in New-York City, those of John Ferris. Marine insurance was almost solely co-operative in the days of the French spoliations, and Mr. Ferris, who acted as a broker or intermediary in arranging for the insurance, became heavily interested himself and was a great loser. Mr. Ogden was the administrator on the estates of both Mr. Ferris and his wife, and this position imposed one of the longest and most troublesome tasks on him ever done in the settling of any New-York estate.

After retiring from active business something like a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Ogden still retained some business responsibilities. He was an incorporator of the Metropolitan Trust Company and a Director from its foundation, was a Director of the Panama Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and other corporations. He was noted for his punctual discharge of all these trusts, and never was absent from a Directors' meeting when in town, until confined to his house by the infirmities of old age. He was for many years senior partner in the iron firm of Ogden & Wallace, at Greenwich and Houston Streets, in which position he was succeeded by his son, and subsequently by his grandson.

Mr. Ogden was not related in any way to the well-known New-York family of Ogdens, but he married one of its daughters, a sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Dominick Lynch. Mrs. Ogden has been dead for twenty years. The couple had one child, Charles W., who died about a year ago at the age of fifty.

Joseph Ogden never belonged to any club. He was a communicant at Grace Church. He was liberal in his gifts to all philanthropic objects, and distributed large sums directly in charity, but always insisted on his name being suppressed. As a consequence, those who knew him well say they never knew a man who did so much good with his money and received credit for so little. He never took part in politics, but was an uncompromising Democrat, a believer in free trade, hard money, and municipal reform. He always voted against Tammany.

Mr. Ogden died at 21 West Twentieth Street, and the funeral will take place there to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

De Witt Clinton Weeks.

De Witt Clinton Weeks, formerly of the firm of D. C. Weeks & Son, builders, died Monday evening at his home, Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Weeks was identified with the building interests all his life, and he leaves the following monuments to his skill:

The Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island; the Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island; the Children's Hospital, on Randall's Island; St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue; the Museum of Natural History; the Higher Grammar tower at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, and the Columbia College Library Building. He also built St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, that stood on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Weeks was identified with the Methodist Church all his life, and during his later years was connected with St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, and the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

—Joseph S. Ludlam, agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, died in Lowell, Mass., yesterday, aged fifty-eight years. He was born in New-Jersey. He was in early life a member of the New-York Fire Department. Later he became actively interested in mining and railroading in the West, and is said to have been Acting President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for one day. During the civil war he was a resident of Cuba, and was one of the many Americans who interested themselves in a plan to destroy the Alabama if she visited Chinese ports. He is also said to have served under Chinese Gordon. He had been the successful agent of the Merrimack Company for about eighteen years. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

—The death of Samuel B. Sanford, a prominent manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., occurred at his Summer home at Bennington, Vt., yesterday after a short illness. He was President of the United Shirt and Collar Company and Director of several banking and business enterprises in Troy. He was sixty-three years old.

—George Bell, manager of Laffan's News Bureau in this city, died in Stamford, Conn., yesterday of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Bell was well known in Chicago newspaper circles, he having been connected with papers there some years ago. He had been sick less than a month. He leaves a wife.

PLENTY OF ROOM IN BUFFALO.

John Cunneen Says the Hotels Can Care for the Democrats.

Senator Hill came to this city from Albany yesterday afternoon, and with Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee went to the Murray Hill Hotel. They were together there for a short time, and then went to Normandie-by-the-Sea.

One topic of interest to them, as well as to other Democrats, is the possibility that the State Convention, which was called for Buffalo Sept. 16, may be held elsewhere, because the Buffalo hotels are likely to be so well filled with other gatherings as to make it inconvenient for the delegates and other visitors.

John Cunneen of Buffalo, a member of the State Committee, was in the city last night, and professed to believe that no change would be necessary.

"All the talk," said he, "about the Democratic State Convention not being held at Buffalo is unauthorized. Buffalo is not a quitter. I live in that city and I know that there is a plenty of hotel accommodation for 5,000 visitors. I have been around to the hotels and ascertained that we can have all the room we wish for our delegates, alternates, and friends who will be on hand when the State Convention takes place.

"I have secured hotel room for 2,000 men already. It is ridiculous to say that Buffalo has not enough sleeping places. There are plenty of good hotels in that city. It is true that the American Builders and the health officers are to have meetings in Buffalo at the same time that is fixed for our convention, but there will be ample accommodations for them also."

Mr. Cunneen said further that he felt authorized to say that Chairman Hinkley had no wish to have the convention held elsewhere than in Buffalo.

ROBERTS'S PARTIAL EXPLANATION.

Denies that He Will Bolt the State Ticket, but Ignores Aldridge.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—State Controller Roberts was asked to-day about the published statement that he would bolt the Republican State ticket in case of a certain nomination. He said:

"I never made the statement that I would run independent or would bolt the ticket if either George W. Aldridge, Francis Hendricks, or Congressman Wadsworth should be nominated for Governor, and those who say I have made such statements do violations with both Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Wadsworth are very pleasant."

He would not make any statement regarding Mr. Aldridge.

SARATOGANS HARMONIOUS.

George W. Kavanaugh Nominated for the Assembly.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The end of a factional fight over the nominee for Assembly in this county among the Republicans, headed by Senator Brackett and C. C. Lester, respectively, was reached this afternoon, when the County Convention was held at Ballston Spa. The result was practically determined upon Saturday when the town caucuses were held and the Brackett candidate, George W. Kavanaugh of Waterford, was conceded to have secured the majority of the delegates. Mr. Kavanaugh was nominated to-day unanimously for member of Assembly.

Senator E. T. Brackett was made Chairman of the delegation to the State Convention, with power to name his associates. He named as delegates D. W. Mabee, Ballston Spa; J. R. Shepard, Ballston; P. B. Gooch, Waterford; McKinley Mosher, Clifton Park; E. E. Ferry, Half Moon; B. B. Gripben, Wilton, and J. R. Kathan, Hadley.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention are Gen. W. E. French, Saratoga Springs; J. W. Houghton, Saratoga; C. H. McNaughton, Schuylerville; Nat. Scott, Greenfield; J. F. Ferry, Mechanicsville; F. H. Beach, Ballston; T. Elixman, Corinth; C. B. Rulison, Round Lake, and J. O. Pack, Stillwater. A resolution was adopted indorsing the St. Louis Presidential candidates and platform.

RAINES LAW INDORSED.

Its Author Controls the Convention at Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Raines or organization forces were in control of the Republican County Convention held today. A ticket of State delegates favorable to the nomination of Saxton for Governor received twenty-two out of eighty votes in the convention. The successful ticket is headed by Senator John Raines, and is unpledged. A motion to instruct it for Andrew D. White was laid on the table.

Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Republican National ticket and platform, eulogizing Gov. Morton's administration, and commending the liquor law.

A delegation to the Twenty-eighth District Convention favorable to the renomination of Congressman Sereno E. Payne was elected without opposition.

After a sharp contest, in which the anti-Platt men attempted to effect the renomination of Assemblyman C. A. Steele, the convention selected Murray Benham of Hopewell as its candidate for the Assembly. Walter B. Knapp was nominated for County Judge without formidable opposition, and Royal R. Scott was renominated for District Attorney by a unanimous vote.

CLAIMS SPITE WAS THE CAUSE.

Alfred E. Peck Arrested for Living Under an Assumed Name.

Alfred E. Peck, twenty-six years old, of 203 East Fourth Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday on the charge of violating a statute in that he was living under an assumed name. The complainant against him was Superintendent Joseph Grossman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The latter said that Peck obtained employment in his company under the name of Judson R. Beck, and claimed that he had never been employed in the insurance business before. Mr. Grossman said he learned that Peck had been employed as an agent for an insurance company in Rochester, N. Y., in 1892.

Peck said the charge was brought for spite. He said that four months ago he had been arrested for larceny at Grossman's instigation, and was honorably discharged. He says he then sued Grossman for $10,000, and his arrest on the second charge was caused as a consequence. He claimed that Grossman had threatened to drive him out of the country and have him discharged from any position he secured.

Peck's young wife and child were in court, and the former begged for his release. Magistrate Flammer said he would be compelled to hold him in $100 bail for trial, which he furnished.

ONCE A LEADER IN SOCIETY.

Homeless and Destitute, Cornell Is Committed to Bellevue.

Ten years ago William H. Cornell was a leader socially and financially. He was a college-bred man, speaking fluently five languages, and had a wide circle of friends.

Homeless and destitute, he appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday and was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

When misfortune came three years ago, Cornell, now forty-eight years old, sought to drown his troubles in the cup, only to sink lower and lower. Shunned by all his former companions, he roved about the lowest haunts of the city. Several weeks ago he created a disturbance and was sent to prison, in default of bail, for three months.

A former friend, a down-town business man, heard of his plight and furnished the necessary bail, and he was released.

Cornell went to Edward T. Brady, custodian of the Consolidated Exchange, yesterday, and begged that he be sent to some hospital. As he talked incoherently, Mr. Brady took him to the Centre Street Court, where Magistrate Wentworth committed him to Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Smith Hurt.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Smith of Brooklyn, while driving a trap on Main Street to-day, were thrown out of the vehicle and severely injured. The accident was caused by a runaway horse dashing into their cart. Mrs. Smith was bruised and cut, and it is thought internally injured. Her husband received several bad cuts about the face and head.

SIXTY-NINTH GREATLY IMPROVED.

Gov. Morton Will Review All the Troops in Camp To-day.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The interest in the morning drills now centres about the north parade grounds, where the cavalry drills are held, and the infantry parade grounds are deserted by visitors. Even the battalions of the regiment that drill there would gladly change places with the separate company battalion which shares the north grounds with the cavalry, for the manoeuvring of a body of horsemen is a fascinating thing to watch.

The separate companies find this so, for their attention is about divided between their own drill and that of the cavalry.

The two troops were joined in a squadron drill this morning, which gave the State troops the somewhat unusual experience and advantage of drilling with a troop from the regular cavalry. It was of great value to the State horsemen, and lent an additional interest to their drill.

This morning battalion drills had many features to commend them. The new regiment, for the Sixty-ninth has been restored as such just a year, is developing many good points. The work of the regiment showed a marked improvement this morning, and each succeeding drill finds the men in better form. Col. George Moore Smith is working hard to have his men make a good showing in camp, and if their drills keep on improving as they have done since the first, it is likely that the Sixty-ninth will leave the camp at the end of the week with one of the best records of the year.

The election for Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy in Company K took place this afternoon. Col. Smith presided. Fifty-three ballots were cast and First Sergt. Edward P. Gilger was unanimously elected.

Considerable work on grounds and uniform has been going on all day in anticipation of the visit of Gov. Morton to-morrow. The event is looked forward to as the most important of the season. The Governor will arrive at Fort Hook on the 12:32 P. M. train, and will leave on the North Shore limited at 5:39 P. M. A review has been planned for the afternoon, and Troop F, United States Cavalry, will give an "assorted drill," which will consist of a selection from their most interesting drills.

After the parade this evening Troop F gave another of its beautiful musical rides. It was very picturesque and was received with great applause. The drill will be repeated two or three times more during the next two weeks.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. James S. Bayer, Thirty-ninth Separate Company; Officer of the Guard, First Lieut. Jonathan Lane; Second Lieut. Develin, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Visitors at camp to-day were Gen. Fagler, Col. J. G. Eddy, and Major H. Quick, Forty-seventh Regiment; Major Rhinebeck of the Eighth Regiment, and the Rev. George A. Hall, State Secretary Young Men's Christian Association.

ROBERT GARRETT'S TWO WILLS.

Both Instruments Rather Oddly Will Be Probated.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The wills of Robert Garrett were made public to-night and both instruments will be probated at Towson to-morrow. One of the documents was executed in Baltimore in 1883 and makes his wife substantially his sole devisee and legatee. The other will was drawn in London in 1888 just after the death of his brother, T. Harrison Garrett.

This document bequeaths $100,000 to each of the three sons of his brother, T. Harrison Garrett; $200,000 to his father-in-law, William F. Frick; $30,000 to Charles Nitze, the manager of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, and $20,000 to A. B. Crane, for many years private secretary of Mr. Garrett.

All the rest of the estate is given to his wife, Mary Garrett, absolutely. Mrs. Garrett and her father are named as executors, to serve without bond.

A clause in the first-named document says:

"My wife is thoroughly acquainted with all my views and plans in regard to various benevolent and other institutions, and I am perfectly satisfied that by devising to her all my estate those views and plans will be best carried out in such manner as her own good judgment will approve."

It is presumed that the reason for probating both wills is the fact that the last one was executed just at the commencement of Mr. Garrett's long-continued illness, and in view of this fact it was deemed advisable to prove both the instruments.

As the widow is the residuary devisee and legatee under both wills, from the fact of proving both, it is evident she intends to adopt the last one, although in derogation of her rights under the will of 1883, as it makes the specific bequests to his brother's children and others, as stated.

The executors have given a full power of attorney to Charles Nitze to act for them in all matters relating to the business of Robert Garrett & Sons, of which Mr. Robert Garrett was the sole surviving partner.

SHOT HIMSELF AND WIFE.

Frank Lomeo Dead and the Woman Thought to be Fatally Wounded.

Frank Lomeo attempted to kill his wife, Philomena, yesterday at their home at 65 Sullivan Street, and then killed himself. The woman is in St. Vincent's Hospital, and it is thought that her wound is a fatal one. Millie Lomeo, eight years old, was the only witness to the shooting of her mother, but she escaped injury.

Lomeo was employed as a blacksmith in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He frequently quarreled with his wife, and threatened her life. He purchased a revolver about ten days ago, and threatened to kill his wife. A friend took the revolver away from him, however.

Lomeo did not go to his work as usual yesterday morning. After breakfast he went to a barber's shop and was shaved. He told the barber that he had had his last shave. Then he went to a grocery store in Broome Street and paid a bill. Soon after he returned to his rooms the neighbors heard five shots in rapid succession. Several persons rushed to the apartments, and there found Lomeo dead and his wife badly wounded. The man had shot himself in the right side.

Mrs. Lomeo said her husband had threatened to kill her and their child. She seized the revolver and tried to take it from him. He pulled the trigger, and a bullet passed through her hand. Then she ran toward the fire escape with the little girl. As she reached the window, a second bullet took effect in the back of her neck, a third bullet struck her in the right side of the face, and a fourth struck her in the right arm.

LOST DIAMONDS AND MINING STOCK.

John Wood's Safe Mysteriously Opened and Looted by Burglars.

John Wood, a furniture dealer, of 445 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police yesterday that his establishment had been visited by burglars, who robbed him of $150 in cash, a promissory note for $20, a diamond pin, and some mining and gas stock, which were in an iron box. Mr. Wood said he discovered the burglary when he opened his store at 8 A. M. He found the safe wide open, and the box containing the valuables and cash missing.

No marks were on the safe, the doors of the building were all properly secured as they were left Monday night, and he could not imagine how the thieves gained entrance.

Central Office detectives visited the place and found a window open leading to the roof of an adjoining building in Willoughby Street. Some of the gas and mining shares were found in the rear yards of other buildings on the block. Mr. Wood was uncertain whether he turned the combination of his safe before leaving the store Monday night.

Mr. Wood was formerly Treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was pastor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The little town of Salem Centre, Ind., had a disastrous fire Monday that totally destroyed the principal part of the town, including the Odd Fellows' Building and its contents. Loss and insurance not estimated.

—Electric wires set fire to McIntyre & Wilson's dry goods store at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The stock was valued at $70,000, and the damage is almost total; insurance, $50,000.

—The lumber plant of Emery & Stokoe, two miles east of Manistee, Mich., was burned Monday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $8,000.

THE POOR ARE NOT FORGOTTEN.

An Entertainment for the Benefit of a Fresh Air Fund.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 4.—Elaborate preparations are being made by the members of the fashionable Summer colony of Far Rockaway, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Arverne for a musical and dramatic entertainment to be given at the Waldorf Opera House, Far Rockaway, on Sunday, Aug. 16. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Sunimer Home of the Fresh-Air Fund of the Society for Ethical Culture, of which Prof. Felix Adler is the leader. This enterprise is entirely unsectarian, and the committee which has in hand the preparations for the entertainment is of a thoroughly representative character. Charles Scheuer is Chairman, and his associates comprise the following, among other well-known names: Thomas F. Gilroy, John Goode, William C. Reick, Alfred R. Wolff, Dr. E. Gruening, Alfred Jaretzki, Dr. C. J. MacGuire, Michael Kesner, J. Mendelson, A. G. Hodges, E. A. Brinkerhoff, Dr. S. Brickner, Patrick Donohue, Max Naumburg, Charles Fischel, Eugene W. Small, Andrew McTigue, Ed La Montagne, Rene La Montagne, William T. Buckley, B. Frank Einstein, M. H. Beers, and Edward Roche.

Associated with these gentlemen is a ladies' committee as follows: Mrs. Friedenberg, Chairman; Miss S. Van Praag, Miss A. Einstein, Mrs. Alfred Wolff, Miss Gilroy, Mrs. Rosenbach, Miss Cavalho, Miss Hinger, Mrs. J. Kesner, Miss Wertheimer, Mrs. C. Fischel, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Sam Steiner, Miss I. Lowenstein, Miss A. Foster, Miss H. Josephy, Miss Blanche Hess, Mrs. C. Scheuer, Mrs. Dr. Brickner, Miss J. Rosenfelt, Miss Griffin, Miss Solomon, Miss C. Wertheimer, Mrs. Naumburg, Mrs. Jaretzki, Miss Frohman, Miss C. Lowenstein, Miss B. Hess, and Miss E. Hess.

The amateur talent of the associated Summer colonies has been thoroughly organized to make the Fresh-Air Fund benefit artistically, as well as financially, memorable. There is an ample fund of histrionic, musical, and terpsichorean ability from which to draw, and it has all been placed at the disposal of the managers of the entertainment. Artistic culture is, as the idealists think it should always be, ranged on the side of ethical culture, and both are duly co-operating to brighten the lives of the children of the poor. It has been recognized as an admirable precedent for the employment of Summer leisure, this effort to make the torrid season more tolerable for those who cannot unaided escape its rigors. The beautiful and extensive home in the Catskills at which hundreds of the children of the tenements enjoy an outing every Summer will be made glad by the sympathetic efforts of these sojourners by the sea, and they in turn will find a new sense of pleasure in the reflection that their pastime can be made to contribute so largely to the happiness of others. It is certain that society never busied itself with the promotion of a benevolent enterprise so worthy of support. For at the Catskill Summer Home attention to physical health goes hand in hand with the culture of the mind and the development of the moral sense. The city children are made familiar with the objects of nature around them, botanizing, sketching, and natural history being part of their daily work, and their intelligence is enlarged by simple instruction on the ethical side of life. Our Far Rockaway entertainers are setting an example worthy of extended imitation.

BROOKLYN SILVERITES ORGANIZE.

A Campaign Club Organized at a Secret Session Last Night.

Senator P. H. McNulty and Mirabeau L. Towns, with twenty-three other advocates of free silver, met in secret session in the Germania Building, Fulton Street, opposite the Brooklyn City Hall, last night, and formulated plans for a vigorous campaign in Brooklyn in behalf of Bryan and Sewall.

Among those who responded to Mr. Towns's invitation to attend the meeting were John Delmar, Senator Michael J. Coffey, and ex-Fire Commissioner John Enbis, all three prominent leaders of the regular Democratic organization. While the meeting was in progress Congressman Shober of this city, who wants a gubernatorial nomination on a silver platform, appeared and made a speech for free coinage.

A resolution expressing the views of the gathering was passed and those present then resolved themselves into a Bryan and Sewall campaign club, and it was decided to organize similar clubs in every ward in the city and throughout Long Island. It was agreed to engage orators and mathematicians to travel about on buckboards with blackboards to explain the financial question from the silver side. Mr. Towns was chosen President of the new club; Richard Lacey, First Vice President; John Eunis, Second Vice President; George Schreibs, Third Vice President; Senator McNulty, Treasurer, and Dr. D. De Kreman, Secretary.

Mr. Towns declared that the club had plenty of money at its disposal, and that campaign quarters would soon be opened. He believed William J. Bryan would accept an invitation to speak in the Academy of Music on his way back from Maine.

WOMEN APPEAL TO CITY OFFICIALS

A Delegation Asks for a Sewer in Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

The novel spectacle of a delegation of women attracted much attention at a meeting of the Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday. They were there to present a petition for the construction of a sewer in Pavonia Avenue, on the Heights. The speakers for the delegation were Mrs. J. O. Hess and Mrs. E. C. Cline. The building of the sewer was opposed by Cornelius Van Reipen and Lloyd Seaman, who were represented by Otto Crouse, who said the proposed sewer would not benefit the property of his clients.

"The absence of a sewer causes much sickness," said Mrs. Cline, "therefore the sewer will be a great public benefit. I mean it when I say that I fear an epidemic of typhoid fever. We need that sewer very badly, and think it is very wrong for any man to oppose the building of the sewer. We have worked hard to get it, and hope you gentlemen will listen to us. Neither of the remonstrants lives on the avenue, and we do. They are not interested in our health, but we are."

"I can corroborate what Mrs. Cline says in regard to the danger of sickness," said Mrs. Hess. "We have already had a great deal of sickness in our part of the city for want of the sewer asked for, and unless it is built, we are likely to have a great deal more sickness. I cannot too urgently impress upon you the need that exists for this sewer."

Frank Bush and W. F. Thomas also made an earnest appeal for the sewer.

The board promised to consider carefully the petition and the remonstrance. President Brown said that justice would be done.

ACTOR ROBERT FRASER STRICKEN.

Taken to the Hospital a Victim to an Attack of Apoplexy.

Robert Fraser, the actor, is dangerously ill at the New-York Hospital, and his chances of recovery, the physicians say, are small. Saturday afternoon he was at the house of his brother, Leslie Fraser, and complained of feeling ill. In a few minutes he staggered and fell to the floor unconscious.

A telegram was sent to the New-York Hospital, and when he was taken there it was found that he had had a stroke of apoplexy. His entire right side is paralyzed.

Mr. Fraser was formerly understudy for George Fox, and after the death of that actor Mr. Fraser took his place. He also wrote several plays. He had just written a new operetta, which he had not yet named.

May Retire Judge Robertson.

It is said that the decree has been issued that ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Westchester County shall be retired from the Republican State Committee when that body is reorganized at the next convention. Judge Robertson was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, who joined Warner Miller in his fight against Platt. The delegates from the Westchester districts, it is said, will see to it that a new man goes upon the committee.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Vera Cruz July 22, via Havana Aug. 1, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

THE DUTY OF TRUE DEMOCRATS.

Essential that a Sound-Money Democrat Be Nominated Without Delay.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When the sound-money Democrats were sent to Chicago as delegates they were elected to their mission as to a Democratic Convention. But instead of that they found a convention packed by packed primaries, carrying everything by brute force and violence, and sweeping aside all customary rules and precedents. The real Democracy seemed to be dazed and carried off their feet, but took no part in voting or proceedings, and denounced the convention as in no sense one of Democracy. This was a bolt in fact, not in words, and with this they returned home. Now, as these delegates were elected to a Democratic Convention, possessing ample powers and authority already, when they found the convention not a Democratic one and so denounced it, manifestly it was their political and patriotic duty to constitute such a convention then and there, to proclaim to the country the true Democratic platform, and to nominate Secretary Morton of Nebraska as the Democratic candidate of the Democratic Party. There can be no doubt if this had been done, the Anarchist ticket would surely have been defeated. Two parties essentially on the same platform fighting against a third would have sealed the doom of the Anarchists. Thousands of sound-money Democrats who would have been saved to the Democracy, now are lost to it. Thousands of Republicans who have no faith in Mr. McKinley's firmness or solidity of temper would gladly have voted for Mr. Morton, who represents all that is fearless and patriotic in Democracy.

Strangely enough, we may well be amazed at the iron-clad partisanship of the Republican Party. Instead of finding out a generous and hearty welcome to the dismayed Democracy, they meet them with jeers and taunts, and, blinder than Bourbons, still harp on tariff and revenue deficit.

If this were only a question of free-silver coinage and general financial destruction to our people, perhaps the country might pull through, but it goes far deeper than that, for it clearly contemplates the overthrow of our Constitution, of our institutions, and of our Federal form of government, and it is this, and nothing less than this, which Americans are called upon to confront. For the first time in our history a deadly assault is made upon our Constitution and our Federal institutions. This party and Anarchists' end is the wiping out of the two most sacred articles of the Constitution, the wrecking of our courts and judicial system, and a deadly hostility to the regular army and navy. Here are the leaders in this declared revolution: Bryan, who walked with muddy shoes the other day on Lincoln over the flag of the United States; Waite, who wishes to wade through the blood of his countrymen; Altgeld, a foreigner and demagogue and a professed Anarchist; Coxey and his armies of brigands and robbers, plundering villages and towns all over the country; Tillman and his pitchforks, howling and swearing like a sans-culotte; Lewelling, Mrs. Lease, Matthews, Pennoyer—every man of them confessed Anarchists. These are the men who are self-constituted leaders of what they call the Democracy.

The action or non-action of the Eastern Democracy has lost the organization of a Democratic Party, and allowed the style and title of a once-honored, brave, and patriotic organization to be stolen from their grasp. It is a disaster to our country, and to the Republican Party as well.

Why all this delay in organizing a Democratic Convention? Why lose more precious time and wait for September? The sound Democracy of the West, even in the very cradels of Anarchy, are behaving nobler and braver than the Eastern Democracy. Defection is going on day by day, and the Democracy of the West are ceaselessly clamoring for a Democratic nominee. If Mr. Hill is in truth a Democrat but not a revolutionist, why is he playing dalliance with Anarchists and revolutionists? They are already quoting him in the West.

It is not true, by any means, that the Anarchists are so overwhelmingly numerous. The South and West are full of law-abiding, sound-money Democrats, but they require a National standard around which they may rally and organize.

The writer of these lines knows positively that there is a reign of political and social terror already in the West. Small country Democratic newspapers have been suppressed, and patriotic men have been put to threats and throttled. Despotism already reigns in California. If the Anarchist party of Bryan and Sewall is put in control of our Government, confiscation of property, if not of life, is sure to follow. This is now the issue. PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1896.

Of No Benefit to Wage Earners.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Luna-tics say that we want more money—we do—and that free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio of 16 to 1 will give it to us, increase the circulation, and all that sort of thing. As I don't own a silver mine, I would like to know how I am going to get any more of that money when it is coined than I can get now unless I have more to give for it—in my case more work.

If I had more to give for money couldn't I get more money without free coinage at 16 to 1?

When free coinage comes, and, according to the promise of the Luna-tics, I get more money without increasing what I have to give in exchange for it, will my extra share do me proportionately extra comforts, or, maybe, luxuries? If not, where does the benefit to me come in?

And when you get down to rock bottom, am I not likely to judge of the question on which we are

COLONIA LED THE FLEET

GAVE THE EMERALD A BAD BEATING ON THE SOUND.

New-York Yacht Club Fleet Have a Pleasant Sail to New-London on Their Annual Cruise—Fewer Racing Boats than Usual—Volunteer Joins the Squadron and Will Race for the Goelet Cup Friday on the Newport Course.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4.—Clarence A. Postley's beautiful schooner Colonia sailed into this harbor this afternoon, the first of the racing fleet in the New-York cruise. She was so far in the lead that some of the innocent New-Londoners had an idea that she had no competitor, and had simply sailed over the course with the cruising fleet. Her rival in the race, the Emerald, was nowhere in sight when she finished, and Mr. Maxwell's boat had received the worst beating of her career.

The Colonia presented a rare picture as she reached in with her boom started to starboard, and her big balloon jib and mainstaysail staysail drawing for all they were worth. Charles Barr was at the wheel, and the yacht fairly flew through the water.

The Colonia had sailed the sixty-four miles from Huntington in a few seconds over eight and one-half hours, which, considering the weather conditions, was a very good performance. The Emerald was forty-eight minutes astern of the Colonia, and this in itself shows how fluky the wind was. The Colonia, in a true breeze, can sail faster than the Emerald, but she cannot beat the pride of Bay Ridge forty-eight minutes in a sixty-four-mile run.

In the next class, H. C. Rouse's schooner Iroquois had little trouble in defeating the Marguerite, and the Bostonians are correspondingly blue to-night, because the Marguerite is owned by Rear Commodore H. W. Lamb of the Eastern Yacht Club. In the small class of schooners, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita received a fifteen-minute beating from the Quesata. Mr. Harris's new boat has shown herself to be very smart running and reaching, and it is thought that she will prove a thorn in the side of some of the big boats in the race for the Goelet Cup on Friday.

Out of the big fleet that anchored at Huntington last night only fourteen raced to-day to this port. There were six schooners and eight sloops and cutters.

One reason for this falling off is that yachtsmen are getting tired of the Glen Cove rendezvous, and the long race, sixty-four miles, to this port. When Mr. Gerry was Commodore of the club he was adversely criticised by many of the members of the club because he favored New-London or some point at the eastern end of the Sound as the rendezvous. It was argued that the fleet should gather as near New-York as possible, in order that those members of the club who were not going on the cruise could witness the yachts race on the first day. To rendezvous at Glen Cove, race the first day off that point, and then make the long run to New-London is too much like work. The wind at the western end of the Sound is very fickle in the month of August, and makes the race there very flukey. This year it was 7:30 o'clock before the race was over, and the yachtsmen were under way at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

Many of the members of the club favor a rendezvous at New-London, a race off that port and then a run to Newport and racing there. It is possible that these ideas will be adopted another year. Another thing that causes the fleet to be so small is the rules regulating cruising time. Many of the yachts, while technically coming up to the requirements of the rule, are virtually in racing trim, and men who have ultimate racing owners decline to race their yachts on which they can sail and live comfortably against boats that are stripped of everything except just what the rule says may be carried.

The night at Huntington Harbor was a quiet one. Every one knew that an early start would be in order. If New-London was to be reached on the day's run, instead of Morris Cove. So it was both "Turn in" and "Turn out" early. Before 6 o'clock this morning the fleet was under way and standing out by Eaton's Point. Here the racing contingent waited for the committee's start, while those solely on pleasure bent improved the time to get a good lead on their fleeter sisters. The wind was coming in from the southwest, and in this was the promise of freshening to a good sailing breeze. "New-London" had been situated by the Commodore, and every one was anxious to get there before dark.

The racing start was made at 7 o'clock, the sloops getting away first, followed five minutes later by the schooners. They crossed the line in this order: Wasp, Norota, Queen Mab, Carmita, Minerva, Eclipse, Uvira, Choctaw, Olga, Iroquois, Quesetta, Marguerite, Emerald, Colonia, and Amorita. Once across the line, the yachts eased their booms well off to port, spinnakers to starboard, and ran off to the eastward, with the prospect of a pleasant, if not an exciting, day's sail.

The only exceptions were Marguerite and Amorita, which did not at once square away, but kept on toward the Long Island shore, evidently in the belief that more wind was to be found there, and if any freshening came they would get the advantage of it. Iroquois also had to square away, and then the fleet was strung out in a long line down the Sound.

As the morning wore on the fresher breeze which promised failed to materialize and sailing was slow work. Queen Mab was slowly but surely pulling ahead of the sloop fleet, while Colonia was opening out on the schooners. The inshore schooners did not seem to have gained anything by their move, and the breeze was still light and even everywhere.

Shortly before noon the wind shifted a bit to the westward, and one after another the yachts shifted their light sails and jibed to starboard. Colonia at this time was a good quarter of a mile ahead of Emerald. The others were strung out astern. An hour later the wind freshened from the westward in good earnest, and the yachts increased their speed accordingly. Colonia took to the increasing breeze as naturally as a duck to water, and proceeded to spin out that commanding lead which she showed at the finish. The Colonia finished at 3:40:24, and the others followed in this order: Emerald, Iroquois, Marguerite, Quesetta, Queen Mab, Carmita, Wasp, Amorita, Minerva, Uvira, Choctaw, and Norota.

The yachts awaiting the arrival of the squadron here were Malcolm Forbes's sloop Volunteer and W. H. Forbes's schooner Merlin. It is probable that the Volunteer will race for the Goelet Cup for sloops on Friday, and she ought to win. The Volunteer has already won two Goelet Cups, one as a schooner and one as a sloop.

To-morrow morning the fleet will start to Newport. It is thought that the racing fleet will be larger than it was to-day, as the run is only forty miles.

Following is the table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2

Yacht	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.	Cor'ctd Time.
	P.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Colonia	7 10 00	3 40 24	8 30 24	
Emerald	7 09 58	4 31 41	9 21 43	9 18 41

SCHOONERS—CLASS 3.

Marguerite	7 00 47	4 41 30	9 34 43	9 20 23
Iroquois	7 06 29	4 32 40	9 26 11	9 13 18

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4.

Amorita	7 15 00	5 06 05	9 50 05	9 32 51
Quisetta	7 05 14	4 48 44	9 41 30	Not mad.

SLOOPS—CLASS 4

Eclipse	7 02 41	5 37 16	10 34 35	10 17 00				
Wasp	7 00 57	4 56 28	9 55 31	9 37 56				
Carmita	7 02 12	4 56 15	9 54 01	9 36 12				

SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

Uvira	7 03 52	6 01 12	10 57 20	10 18 53				
Choctaw	7 04 57	6 04 07	10 59 10	10 20 25				
Minerva	7 02 18	5 41 15	10 38 57	9 55 37				

MIXED CLASS.

Queen Mab	7 01 52	4 55 02	9 49 10	9 49 10				
Norota	7 01 50	6 04 09	11 02 19	10 05 58				
Olga	7 05 00	Not timed.						

The winners are:

Schooners, Class 2—Colonia beat Emerald, 8:17.

Class 3—Iroquois beat Marguerite, 7:05.

Class 4—Quisetta beat Amorita, 15:35.

Sloops, Class 4—Carmita beat Wasp, 1:44, and Eclipse, 10:48.

Class 5—Minerva beat Uvira, 25:16, and Choctaw, 25:45.

Mixed Class—Queen Mab beat Norota, 16:48.

THE GOELET CUPS.

Design of the Rich Yachting Prizes to be Sailed for Off Newport.

The fifteenth annual races for the Goelet Cups, to be sailed off Newport on Friday, Aug. 7, have an element of special interest in this season's prizes. Tiffany & Co., as heretofore, have been commissioned to manufacture the trophies to be raced for. The five-hundred-dollar prize, a beautiful Greco-Roman vase, is the conception of one of their staff of artists; but the thousand-dollar prize for schooners is the creation of the well-known architect and artist, Mr. Stanford White.

The design is somewhat mediaeval in character and bowl-shaped. Two beautifully formed and modeled figures of mermaids, each with one arm clasping a dolphin and the other outstretched to the rim of the bowl, serve as handles. Encircled within a wreath in the centre of the bowl, and inlaid with gold, are the words:

1896—GOELET SCHOONER CUP.

Goelet Cup for Sloops.

There are also golden gleams in the hair of the mermaids. The bowl tapers toward the base, which is of golden ebony wood, finished on top and bottom with silver and supported on ornamental feet composed of turtles, resting upon another base of silver. The total height of the trophy will be 16¾ inches, and the bowl will have a capacity of nine quarts. It will be delivered, though incomplete, before the races begin, and the finishing touches, with the winner's name, will be added later.

The five-hundred-dollar prize, designed and made by Tiffany & Co., was shipped a few days ago. It is a gracefully formed

Goelet Cup for Schooners.

Greco-Roman vase with two handles. Upon the front is a pretty piece of nautical relief work—a mermaid rising from the sea, with uplifted trident in her hand. Above her head is a ribbon, with the inscription:

1896—GOELET CUP.

The total height of the vase is 20½ inches, and it weighs over eighty-two ounces.

RACING FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Mohawk Won on Time Allowance, but Meteor Finished First.

COWES, Aug. 4.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore, began to-day under favorable auspices of wind and weather. This regatta is the event of the year in the English yachting world, and the large number of boats here yesterday, when the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, was augmented by many late arrivals last night. The grounds about the clubhouse of the Royal Yacht Squadron were thronged with a fashionable crowd to see the race for the Queen's Cup, which last year was won by Admiral Montagu's cutter Carina.

The race was open to all yachts belonging to the squadron. The course was from the castle westward to and around the Lymington Spit Buoy; thence eastward to and around the Bullock Patch Buoy, outside the Nab Lightship, and back to Cowes; fifty miles. This was a change from the usual manner of sailing over the course, the yachts to-day going first to the westward instead of the eastward, as was generally the case. A good, steady breeze was blowing from the northwest when the start was made, and this made the point of sailing to the first mark a close reach.

The starters were Emperor William's Meteor, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, Mr. John Gretton, Jr.'s Hester, and Capt. James A. Orr Ewing's Mohawk. The Meteor crossed the starting line first, but the Britannia was close up, and had the advantage of being in the weather position. The other yachts followed in procession. The race throughout was a close one between the Meteor and Britannia. The Meteor was the first to cross the finish line at 4:45:30, followed by the Britannia at 4:46:40.

The Hester and Mohawk were considerably behind, but, as they had large time allowances from the Meteor, it apparently required much figuring on the part of the judges to decide which boat had really won the race. The result was that the same as in yesterday's race, when the judges first announced that the Britannia had won, and later reversed their decision in favor of the Carena, which took the prize on time allowance. The Meteor on to-day's course allowed the Britannia 15 minutes, the Hester 45 minutes, and the Mohawk 1 hour and 20 minutes. The judges got mixed up and first announced that the Hester was the winner. The Mohawk was the last to finish, and the judges, after a little further figuring, discovered that she had saved her time by 3 minutes, and had therefore won on her allowance.

The other big raters, the Ailsa and Satanita, did not start in the race for the Queen's Cup, they having entered in the regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, which was sailed in Southampton water. Interest in this last-mentioned regatta was centred in the two big cutters. The race was won by the Ailsa.

Canada Sails Fast.

PORT DOVER, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The yacht Canada, which is to compete in the International races with the Chicago yacht Vencedor, in a test race here to-day easily defeated two other forty-footers, the Scorpion and Westwind.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Embla, John H. Hanan; Casette, C. A. Tatum; Alida, H. A. Flagler; Parthenia, Stephen J. Rouch; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Restless, H. W. Sibley; Peerless, C. W. Harkness; yawl Flying Cloud, James Laughlin, Jr.

Passed West—Steam yachts Atalanta, Commodore George J. Gould; Elsa, Miss E. L. Breese; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Tolnette, Robert D. Evans.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Ingomar, John D. Barrett.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Steam yacht Sapphire, James Stillman, sailed to-day.

Yachts Arrived—Steamers Theresa, Mr. Sidenberg; Puzzle of the New-York Yacht Club; schooners Harbinger, W. H. Russell; Volunteer, Malcom Forbes; Merlin, W. H. Forbes; Ranger, and Coronella; sloops Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold; Lotowana, and Chespa of the New-York Yacht Club, and Mascotte.

Holt to Go to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4.—It was learned to-day, with no little surprise, that Edgar G. Holt, one of Harvard's best all-round athletes, has withdrawn from Harvard, and will enter in September as a student at Princeton. Holt will be a valuable acquisition to the Tigers in all departments of athletics. He is not only a star on the gridiron, but has a big record on the track and in the weights.

More Honors for the Canadians.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the National Artillery Association competition at Shoeburyness the visiting Canadian artillerymen to-day defeated a picked British team in the contest for the London Fry Challenge Cup, which trophy the Canadians have held by the Canadians since the last contest, in 1890. The contest was an exciting one, and the Canadians are elated over their success. Sergt. Major Bridgeford, who was the No. 1 man of the Canadian team on its last visit here ten years ago held the same position to-day.

MOVED UP A PEG.

New-Yorks Pass Washington in the Baseball Standing.

The reconstructed and reinforced Giants slid into ninth place on the National League ladder yesterday by defeating the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds. They were at sea with Lester German's slow curves, but in the tenth inning the deciding run fell to the lot of the home players and they won, 6 to 5. Meekin did good work for the New-Yorks, having the visitors well in hand throughout. The scores:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	17	2	0			Lush, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0			De Mont., ss.	0	0	2	2	6	1	
Fierman, rf.	0	1	0	0	0			Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	0		McGuire, c.	1	1	0	0	1		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	4	3			Farrell, 3b.	2	3	3	0	0		
Davis, lf.	1	2	0	0	0			O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	1	7	2		
Doug'rty, ss.	3	2	1	7	1			Brown, cf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Warner, c.	0	0	5	2	1			Cart'w't, 1b.	0	1	16	2	0		
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	1	2	1		German, p.	0	0	1	2	7	1	
Total.	6	10	30	19	6			Total.	5	9	*29	22	5		

*Winning run scored with two out.

New-York	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Beckley, (2,) Van Haltren. Home run—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Warner, (3,) Lush, O'Brien. Stolen bases—Connaughton, Brown. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off German, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Washington, 7. Double plays—Connaughton, Gleason, and Beckley; Demontreville, O'Brien, and Cartwright. Passed balls—Warner, 2. Wild pitches—German, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Brooklyn, 15; Orange, 6.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Brooklyn National League baseball club beat the Orange Athletic Club at the Orange Oval this afternoon by heavy batting in their last three innings, when they were also assisted by some errors by the home team. About 3,000 people saw the game. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	3	0	1			Griffin, cf.	2	2	4	0	0	
Nichols, rf.	1	1	1	0	0			Shindle, 3b.	4	5	2	4	1	
Grey, lf.	2	2	1	0	0			Jones, rf.	3	3	0	0	0	
Bailey, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0			Core'ran, ss.	1	1	1	8	0	
Allen, c.	1	1	4	0	0			And son, lf.	2	2	3	1	0	
Taylor, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0			LaCh'ce, 1b.	2	2	12	0	1	
Weil'man, p.	0	0	1	1	0			Shoch, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	
Powell, ss.	0	1	0	3	0			Russell, c.	1	2	2	1	0	
Kellogg, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0			Stein, p.	0	1	0	0	0	
McL'h'n, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1									
Total.	6	9	24	13	3			Total.	15	18	27	14	2	

Orange	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6	
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	3	6	2	.	.—15	

Earned runs—Orange, 2; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Orange, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Westervelt, 1; off Stein, 2. Struck out—By Westervelt, 2; by Stein, 2. Sacrifice hits—Nichols, Corcoran, Stein. Two-base hits—Grey, (2.) Three-base hit—Griffin. Home run—Lachance. Stolen bases—Russell, Stein. Passed ball—Allen. Double plays—Powell, Kellogg, and Bailey; McLaughlin and Kellogg. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6
Chicago	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Friend and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	4—9

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Killen and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	62	29	.681
Baltimore	57	27	.679
Cleveland	57	31	.648
Chicago	53	49	.570
Pittsburg	49	39	.552
Boston	46	39	.541
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Brooklyn	39	47	.453
New-York	36	50	.419
Washington	34	49	.410
St. Louis	28	60	.318
Louisville	22	63	.259

Another Game for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Another long-winded game was that of Newark and Wilmington this afternoon. In the eleventh inning, playing to bring darkness, the visitors refused to put a batsman up. The umpire thereupon gave the home team the game by a score of 9 to 0. The score:

Newark	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5—10
Wilmington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	.—5

Base hits, Newark, 12; Wilmington, 11. Errors—Newark, 1; Wilmington, 4. Batteries—Lloyd and Rothfuss; Gray and Douhey. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Athletics, 15; Lancaster, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Athletics pounded Yeager hard to-day, and had no difficulty in winning from Lancaster. Score:

Athletics	2	0	0	6	4	0	2	1	0	—15
Lancaster	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	—9

Hits—Athletics, 18; Lancaster, 13. Errors—Athletics, 2; Lancaster, 3. Batteries—Cain and Fox; Yeager and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Hofford.

Hartford, 5; Paterson, 1.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—To-day's game was long drawn out by wrangling. Umpire Jones at one time refused to officiate. Hartford won the game in the eighth inning, Smith's two-bagger sending in 2 runs. The score:

Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	.	—5
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits—Hartford, 7; Paterson, 7. Errors—Hartford, 1; Paterson, 4. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Cogen and Killockey.

JANOWSKI BEATS STEINITZ.

Lasker and Pillsbury Winners of Their Games at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, Aug. 4.—The fourteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played in this city to-day. The results were as follows:

Janowski beat Steinitz in a Queen's Gambit declined after forty-five moves. Walbrodt beat Tschigorin in a Philidor's Defense after forty-six moves. Charousek beat Porges in a Scotch Gambit after forty moves. Albin beat Blackburne in a Falkbeer Gambit after thirty-nine moves. Pillsbury beat Teichmann in a Giuoco Piano after forty-six moves. Schiffers beat Showalter in a Queen's Gambit declined after sixty-six moves.

Lasker beat Winawer in a Ruy Lopez after forty-four moves. Schallopp and Schlechter drew a Vienna game after seventy-one moves. The game between Maroczy and Marco, a Giuoco Piano, was adjourned.

Tarrasch had a bye.

The game left unfinished in the thirteenth round, a Queen's Gambit declined, was won by Steinitz against Porges after nearly 100 moves.

Appended are the scores of all the competitors up to date:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	5	8	Schiffers	7	6
Blackburne	6	7	Schlechter	5½	5½
Charousek	5½	7½	Showalter	4½	9½
Janowski	9	4	Steinitz	9	5
Lasker	10	3	Tarrasch	8	6
*Marco	6	1	Teichmann	7	11
*Maroczy	8½	3½	Tschigorin	7½	5½
Pillsbury	8	5	Walbrodt	9½	4½
Porges	2½	10½	Winawer	3½	9½
Schallopp	6	8			

*Adjourned game in hand.

Total number of games won, 125.

Total number of games lost, 125.

Total number of games still to be played, 46.

LARNED IN FINE FORM.

Played Excellent Tennis Against Fischer at Norwood Tourney.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the continuation of the Norwood Park tennis tournament to-day. Larned appeared for the first time since his return from abroad. He was matched against E. P. Fischer, the well-known New-York expert, whom he defeated in straight sets. Larned's game was superb. In the first two sets he played Fischer to a standstill, putting up a game which for accuracy and speed outclassed any of the playing this week. His net game was especially strong, and when he got to the tape, even the long-armed Fischer had difficulty in passing him.

Ex-Champion Wrenn was also victorious over his brother, G. L. Wrenn, but his game was hardly up to his strongest form. George Wrenn scored the opening set off his brother, and pushed him hard all through.

Carr Neel, the Western tennis champion, defeated the veteran "Dick" Stevens, and, judging from the ease with which he did it, he will prove a dangerous competitor in the race for the Norwood Cup.

J. F. Talmage, Jr., the old Yale crack, was pitted against Larned late in the afternoon, and distinguished himself by the clever way in which he handled Larned's strong net game. Talmage had been beaten so easily earlier in the day by George Wrenn that Larned was expected to play fast and loose with him, but Talmage not only forced Larned to his best pace, but managed to take a set from him before the struggle was over. The day's score was:

W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., Brooklyn, 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1; R. D. Wrenn beat G. L. Wrenn, Chicago, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; C. B. Neel, Chicago, beat Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4; W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat E. P. Fischer, New-York, 6—1, 6—2, 12—10; G. L. Wrenn, beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

LEHMAN RAN A FAST MILE

REDUCED THE BRIGHTON RECORD, MADE BY TENNY, BY A SECOND.

Cleophus Won the Distaff Stakes for Two-Year-Old Fillies, in Which Winged Foot Made a Poor Showing—The Wave Crest Stakes Won by the Outsider Refugee—Suisun Also Won Her Race for "Mike" Dwyer.

Two stakes were on for decision at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and they furnished a couple of good contests, though the results did not satisfy the plungers, as the favorites were beaten in both of them. Refugee, with the fat price of 20 to 1 against him, won the Wave Crest Stakes, at six furlongs, and Cleophus was first past the judges in the race for the Distaff Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, over the five-furlong course.

In the first of these the two choices in the speculation, Irish Reel and Glenmoyne, failed to secure even a place, the former dying away to nothing—as if she were stale—when it came to a drive in the stretch, and Glenmoyne acted as if he were not quite up to a race and was out for work for some event to be run later. Winged Foot, who on her past races was properly installed in the favorite's place, acted as if she had not been out of the stable for any hard work for some time, for she showed neither speed nor staying power, two things which were so characteristic of this mare in her previous races. She was absolutely last in the field of four that ran in her race.

There seems to have been a turn of the tide in "Mike" Dwyer's favor, for yesterday his two fillies Suisun and Cleophus won the races in which they were starters, the former after a hard drive and when carrying quite a commission from her owner, and the latter very easily when second choice in the betting and at such a price as to indicate that Mr. Dwyer had little faith in her ability to beat the McCafferty filly. Yet Cleophus had far the easiest race of the pair.

But the sensation of the afternoon was in the handicap at a mile, which was won by the Fleischmann horse Lehman after a furious drive through the homestretch, in 1:38¾, the best record for the distance ever made over the course. The previous record was 1:40⅘, made by Tenny in a race against time in August, 1890, when Hamilton prevented the horse from improving the record because he did not succeed in pacing him judiciously. Taral rode Lehman, and in a field of four horses he was the third choice in the betting. The Winner, who has been running very fast of late, was a hot favorite for the race. He would have been a winner, and the record would have been his, had Hill been able to ride as good a finish on him as Taral rode on Lehman. But that was, of course, out of the question. The official time of the race by furlongs shows that they were run in this way: 0:12½, 0:24¼, 0:36½, 0:49⅘, 1:02, 1:14½, 1:27½, and 1:38¾.

Lehman's recent performances had not been of a character to warrant his being backed to defeat either The Winner or Gotham. So the talent divided their support, some backing the horse of the wily Kentuckian, who was made the favorite by the bookmakers, and others supporting the candidate ridden by the shrewd Kansan, McCafferty, especially after they heard that he was backing Gotham to win the race. The other starter was Captain T., and he had no following, as it was conceded that he had no chance against horses of the class he was meeting.

The race was the sixth of the afternoon, and the horses were sent away from in front of the stand to a straggling start. McCafferty at once went to the front with Gotham, as the horse likes to be in the front of a field just as long as he can stay there. The Winner followed him, while Taral was content to stay in third place and await his chance after the others had run themselves to a standstill. Captain T. was hopelessly in the rear from the start, though he did manage to get up into third place for one instant, just as the backstretch was entered and while Taral was pursuing his waiting tactics.

When the far turn was made, the pace having been a hot one all the way, with McCafferty trying to get away from The Winner, Taral moved up close to the leaders and tried to get the rail. But McCafferty would not allow this, and so Taral had to go around on the outside. Lehman was going so strong then that the people in the stand began to shout that Gotham was beaten and that Lehman would surely get the place.

When the trio got straightened out in the stretch, Taral, going on the outside, there was a rush for the finish that was so rapid that Gotham was carried off his stride and rolled about like a rudderless ship in a storm. The Winner looked as if he was rightly christened up to the sixteenth pole. At that point Lehman seemed to be imbued with new life under the gruelling riding that Taral was giving him. Fifty yards from the wire the pair were on perfectly even terms and going stride for stride. Then, with a supreme effort, Taral lifted Lehman for the final struggle. The Fleischmann horse faltered at first under the call, but finally gathered himself together, and, coming on with a rush, just beat The Winner a head, by a head, after about as pretty a race as has ever been seen on any race course.

Winners and losers alike joined in a hearty round of applause for Taral, for it was a magnificent piece of horsemanship that he had shown, and the crowd was willing to acknowledge it whether or no it had been to their financial benefit.

In the Wave Crest Stakes, at six furlongs, Irish Reel and Sherlock were coupled in the betting—both coming from the Fleischmann stable—and were favorites over Glenmoyne, who has not been out since the Sheepshead Bay meeting, where, by the way, he performed none too well. Irish Reel, accompanied by Beldemere as a head of the stretch was reached Refugee went to the front, and there he remained to the end. He was a good race horse yesterday, one that it would have required a regular "crackajack" to beat. There was no such horse in the field behind him, and so he rushed home winner of the stake by a length from Zanone, who finished very strong and beat Beldemere a head for the place money. Irish Reel collapsed utterly in the stretch and finished a poor fourth, with Glenmoyne trailing along behind her. Just why Refugee and Zanone should have been at such long prices in the betting, when their previous races warranted a support, is a mystery of the ring that no one can solve.

In the stake race for the two-year-olds Cleophus led from the start to the finish, and won the stake quite handily, as Winged Foot was never able to trouble her at any part of the journey. The race for the place money between Miss Prim and Lady Mitchell was as scorching as the weather, and the former got it by about the length of her eyelash.

There was another tight fit in the last race, between Brandywine and Lustre. The judges gave the race to Brandywine, who certainly was coming the stronger at the end, but had they given it to Lustre it would have better satisfied the people in the stand, who thought that the mare had won. A dead heat as a decision would have surprised no one, but the giving of the race to Brandywine seemed to arouse a lot of criticism, just as did the placing of Miss Prim ahead of Lady Mitchell in the stake race. Galilee, who ran in this race, was made the medium of a considerable plunge by the Beards and their friends. But Galilee seems to have lost all his old speed, and he made no showing in the race.

Karma's victory in the opening race was an easy one and a popular one also, as she was the favorite in the betting, and the people who lost money on her the other day, when she was out as "a good thing," got it all back with a bit of a dividend this time. Dalgretto, a rank outsider, came with such a rush at the finish that he stole the second money from Right Royal just when he seemed to have a mortgage on it.

Suisun had a very hard fight with Tempestuous and Successful before she landed the second race for Mike Dwyer. She was the hottest kind of a favorite, and nothing but Gardiner's very energetic ride all through the run saved the cash of the plungers. It was a good thing for them that she was pounds the best horse in the race, else the bookmakers would have had a harvest.

The mile and a sixteenth race was a procession, so far as Sir Francis, the favorite and the winner, was concerned. But Chugnut gave the bettors a surprise by finishing strong enough to beat Pearl Song by a head for the second money, after the latter had it almost won.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward that have not won since April 15. Purse $500. Time—1:02¾.

1—Karma, O. A. Jones's br. f., 3 years, by Hindoo-Katie, 103 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Clayton)

2—Dalgretto, Flemming & Black's b. g., 5, 109, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 ..... (Hill)

3—Right Royal, Harlem Stable's ch. g., 3, 102, 2 to 1 ..... (Hirsch)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Marsian, 3, 102, 6 to 1, (Gifford;) Bockbarren, 7, 109, 50 to 1, (Ballard;) Maple Prince, 3, 105, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Inheritance, 3, 100, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Ruina, 5, 113, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and McIntyre, also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse $600. Time —1:02.

1—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 100 pounds, 2 to 5 and out... ..... (Gardner)

2—Tempestuous, Brookdale Stable's ch. g., 105, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Clayton)

3—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., 102, 4 to 1 ..... (Coyle)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Wayout, 95, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Second Chance, 95, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Sir Frederic, 108, 50 to 1, (Hill;) Taranto, 103, 10 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Squire Gillam, 98, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Purse $500. Time—1:48⅘.

1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out ..... (Doggett)

2—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3, 91, 12 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Powers)

3—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 108, 9 to 5 ..... (Keefe)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. The Wave Crest Stakes, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:14¼.

1—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 3 years, by Exile-Bracken, 92 pounds, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 ..... (Powers)

2—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. c., 3, 99, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Gardner)

3—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 5, 107, 15

COMPLAINT AGAINST GAS WORKS.

Those of the Standard Company Said to Send Forth Unbearable Odors.

A committee from the Law and Order Association of East Harlem, composed of J. T. Rosenheimer, Robert P. Smith, George Link, E. Lowinson, Henry Neus, Edward Ritz, Bernhard Meyer, Louis Danzig, Louis Weinstein, and Joseph Effinger, appeared before the Board of Health yesterday and complained of alleged nuisances created by the Standard Gaslight Company.

The company's gas works are at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and the residents of the neighborhood say that the odors arising from the place are unbearable. Members of the committee stated that the noise made by the shoveling of coal at night disturbs their sleep. They said also that a "blow off" occurred every fifteen minutes, and it sounded like a peal of thunder, and is accompanied by a flash which lights up the district for half a mile.

A representative of the London Needle Company said that the smell of escaping gas is so strong that many of its employes are made ill every day and obliged to leave their work and go to their homes.

Charles C. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, said that an inspector would be directed to investigate the matter, so a week's time that specific charges can be brought against the company if they are warranted.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON Aug. 6.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, and MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local showers; winds shifting to northerly, lower temperature; Thursday, fair; northwesterly winds, becoming variable, over Wednesday night.

EASTERN NEW YORK: fair during the day, with local showers at night, cooler by Wednesday night; winds becoming northerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, probably fair, continued warm; south winds Wednesday; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and continued warm; southerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler by Wednesday night; southerly winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair in the interior, local thunderstorms on the coast; southeasterly winds.

FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains; variable winds.

ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair except local thunderstorms near the coast; warmer; southerly winds.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer; southwesterly winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable; warmer Wednesday night.

KANSAS, fair; fair, continued warm; southerly winds.

TENNESSEE, generally fair; possibly local thunderstorms in western portion, otherwise fair; winds KENTUCKY, fair, continued warm; southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, continued warm; southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, local thunderstorms, fresh to occasionally brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly winds; cooler Wednesday.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, local thunderstorms in southern portion, generally fair in northern portion; high to fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds; cooler in southern portion Wednesday, in northern portion Wednesday night; continued warm Wednesday followed by cooler and showers in northern portion Wednesday night, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Wednesday.

LOWER MICHIGAN, thunderstorms, severe in localities, partly cloudy weather, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southerly; cooler in southern portion Wednesday, fresh northerly winds.

UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, continued warm, local thunderstorms, brisk and high southerly winds, shifting to westerly, cooler in eastern and western portions Wednesday.

WISCONSIN, fair, continued warm, local thunderstorms, brisk and high southerly winds, cooler Wednesday or night.

ILLINOIS, fair in the morning, probably followed by thunderstorms in the evening or night; cooler Wednesday; high winds shifting to southerly.

MINNESOTA, thunderstorms, severe in localities, cooler in southeast portion, warmer in the extreme northwest portion.

IOWA, fair in western portion, local thunderstorms in eastern portion; cooler Wednesday in western portion, warmer in eastern portion; fresh southerly winds.

MISSOURI, fair, local thunderstorms, warm; probably severe storms in northwestern portion; cooler Wednesday night; fresh southerly winds.

NEBRASKA, fair, warmer; southerly winds.

COLORADO, fair, cooler Wednesday night; southerly winds.

UTAH and NEVADA, fair, warmer; southerly winds.

IDAHO and WYOMING, fair, cooler Wednesday night; southerly winds.

MONTANA, fair, warmer; southerly winds.

OREGON, fair, cooler Wednesday night; southerly winds.

WASHINGTON, fair, cooler Wednesday night; southerly winds.

CALIFORNIA, fair, cooler Wednesday night; southerly winds.

Signals are hoisted on Lake Ports, at Duluth, and Alpena stations. The barometer has risen over the Lake region, in the St. Lawrence Valley, and over the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and fallen over the Southern and Eastern States. The indications are for warmer, fair weather in the Lake region, in the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, cooler weather in the Southern States, and local thunderstorms in the Lake region and those western districts.

The temperature has fallen in the Lake region, in the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and risen in the Southern States. The highest pressure is over the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, and the lowest pressure is over the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the Southern and Eastern States, and risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the Lake region.

The highest pressure is over the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, and the lowest pressure is over the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. CHILDWOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, WAWBEEK, N. Y. Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:55 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.

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Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER.
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Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park.

On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Manger.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.

Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

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LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OCEAN FRONT.
REASONABLE RATES. ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bath, boating, fishing, &c. Illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (Near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey. On the American Plan, at Popular Prices. Hotel fronts on Ocean and Shrewsbury River. Splendid Bathing Beach. Boating, and Fishing. Under the management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J. Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

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MOSS HILL VILLA, SO. NORWALK, CONN.—High elevation; fine view of Sound; boating, bathing, fishing near by; circulars on application; terms moderate. R. B. LAWRENCE, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCONO HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.

J. DOWLING & SON.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.

Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200. One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra. For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.

CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.

Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account of the amounts by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Court House, in Independence Square, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being of the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders,

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill Navigation Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company;

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the respondent, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Reading Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated not specified in the late of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company, all branches, extensions, sidings and tributaries of all the said railroads leased and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all tracks, rights of way, roads, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock; tools, implements and materials; and all steam collers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,240.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,817.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1395.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) 371,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) 904,500 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	56,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,376.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,570,928.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,500 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

I.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Treverton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Beer Valley tracts. 6, M. 32, Leveregn tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schull tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Reed tract. 15, Heffenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Thomas and estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Shaefer tract. 31, Kerr and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Richie tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Kelm tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Fillmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Coit tract. 59, Samuel Hefner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoffman tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forney and Delanio lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Fremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Beatzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Boiling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Helm and Vanasdell lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Klingerald. 138, Monocacy. 139, Port Carbon Furnace and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Acre lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 145, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold, New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Boltzville shops. 152, Bellefonte lots. 153, Surface —Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Regina Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Various Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all other real estate of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired or held for its benefit or in trust for it, all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and tributaries of any railroad then belonging to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or in any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, coal breakers, engines, workshops, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, depots and wharves, all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,240.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,817.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1395.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) 371,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) 904,500 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	56,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,376.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,570,928.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,500 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

The following securities and stocks pledged as security for said General Mortgage by certain Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

I.

General mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1874, to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, $9,457,000.

Income mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said railroad Company, dated December 1st, 1876, to Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, $8,402,810.

First series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of said railroad company, dated August 20th, 1887, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the City of Philadelphia, trustee, $184,000.

Second series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by said mortgage, dated August 20th, 1887, $6,131,404.

II.

(1). $1,408,249.73 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1872-1897.

(2). $5,849,828.67 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1882-1907.

(3). $1,062,000.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loan of 1895.

(4). $224,500.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5). $869,550.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1913.

(6). $379,350.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1915.

(7). 64,580 shares of the preferred stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8). 12,554 shares of the common stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Under the provision of said decree, the purchaser of any parcel, his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall direct for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property embraced in the conveyance thereof, including all property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith, and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel; all equipment and all coal in possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by said Receivers.

AS THE FOURTH PARCEL.

The following securities and stocks pledged as security for said General Mortgage by certain Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

General mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1874, to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, $9,457,000.

Income mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said railroad Company, dated December 1st, 1876, to Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, $8,402,810.

First series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of said railroad company, dated August 20th, 1887, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the City of Philadelphia, trustee, $184,008.

Second series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by said mortgage, dated August 20th, 1887, $6,131,404.

II.

(1). $1,408,249.73 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1872-1897.

(2). $5,849,828.67 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1882-1907.

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(6). $379,350.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1915.

(7). 64,580 shares of the preferred stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8). 12,554 shares of the common stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Under the provision of said decree, the purchaser of any parcel, his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall direct for the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property embraced in the conveyance thereof, including all property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith, and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel; all equipment and all coal in possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by said Receivers.

For a fuller and more detailed description of the property subject to said General Mortgage, reference is made to said decree and to said General Mortgage.

The entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of the said The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire property pledged by said Reconstruction Trustees, will be sold severally and respectively in each case as a whole, and as the First Parcel, the Second Parcel and the Third Parcel respectively, as above set forth.

Subject, however, to the right of a majority in interest of the General Mortgage bonds outstanding, by requisition in writing to be delivered to the undersigned Trustee at any time before such sale, to direct such Trustee to sell said properties in such parcels as they may deem best.

No bid will be received in respect of the mortgaged property, or of any parcel thereof separately offered, from any one offering to bid, who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $200,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on a national bank or banks in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York, or $400,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage with all unpaid coupons attached. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down and the deposit received from any successful bidder will be held by the undersigned Trustee subject to the further order of said court, to be applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

On the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the undersigned Trustee the sum of $500,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on any national bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York; or $1,000,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Trustee, or sh

MAY REVERSE ITS ACTION

CONDEMNATION OF TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S COURSE.

The General Committee Can Refuse to Confirm Its Indorsement of Bryan—Resident Wilson and Other Consolidated Exchange Officers Say A. W. Peters Does Not Speak for That Organization—Its Managers All for Sound Money.

The Executive Committee of the Tammany Hall General Committee is beginning to feel the pressure of a public sentiment that it did not take into consideration when it hastily yielded to the wishes of a few ambitious leaders and indorsed the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

Messrs. Purroy, Sheehan, and Sulzer may have their own ends in view, and may be satisfied with the outlook. It is believed, however, that a majority of the members of the committee are already getting sick of their part in the action of last Friday.

Since the action of the committee a number of prominent Tammany Hall men, who represent all that is best and worthiest in the organization, have pronounced the indorsement of the Chicago ticket as both premature and foolish. Besides these, some of the most public-spirited men in the community, men who have heretofore worked with Tammany Hall, have said that the committee has been hasty and ill advised, and that it has permanently impaired the political influence of Tammany Hall in this city and State.

The action of the committee meets with no indorsement and support to offset what it has lost. There has been a widespread condemnation of its course. This is something that the committee does not seem to have expected. Its effect has been to make the leaders feel nervous, and a large number of the Executive Committee feel like repudiating their indorsement of Bryan.

It is said now by some of the members of the committee that the action taken last Friday was not final, and that the organization is not bound by it. The Tammany Hall General Committee, it is stated, can now refuse to confirm the action of its Executive Committee.

It is thought by some that this may be done. If it is, it would do much toward re-establishing Tammany Hall in the grace of its followers and friends. It is probable that some effort will be made to bring about a reversal by the General Committee of the action taken by the Executive Committee, and leave matters alone until the State Democratic Convention meets in September.

A hope of some action along this line is strengthened by the belief that Richard Croker will use his influence for sound money, and for maintaining Tammany Hall as a representative of good financial principles. It is thought that he will take steps immediately upon his return to the city to see the Wigwam right once more. If he does, there is no doubt that he will succeed, and that Tammany Hall will repudiate the action of its Executive Committee last Friday and work in the interest of the National credit and honor.

Several of the leaders of Tammany Hall were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with reference to the action of the Executive Committee, and asked if they would act with the organization in supporting Bryan and Sewall.

Bourke M. Morgan, one of the four members of the Executive Committee who wanted the question postponed until the action of the State Democratic Convention, and who steadfastly refused to vote for the indorsement of Bryan, said:

"I have nothing to add to my views already known. I was opposed to hasty action on so momentous a question. I wanted the committee to await the action of the State Convention, and urged it to do so, but I was outvoted. Delay would have been judicious, and it could not possibly have done any harm. In my own district, the Twenty-ninth Assembly, the Democrats are strongly in favor of sound money. I am, as is well known, a sound-money man. You can infer from this statement whether or not I shall follow the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and vote for Bryan or cast my vote in the interest of a sound financial policy. I shall better that for which to infer. It seems easy now to guess how I shall vote."

Ex-Mayor H. J. Grant said that he had frequently expressed his views. He is a sound-money man. He has already condemned the hasty action of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee in indorsing the free-silver ticket before the Democratic State Convention had acted, and he has tried to keep the organization solid for sound money. His advice was disregarded. He would not commit himself yesterday as to his future relations with Tammany Hall.

Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and President of the Board of Health, expressed himself as disgusted with the action of the committee. He said that he and his brothers, all of whom had been raised in Baltimore, and were Democrats by inheritance and by environment, could not follow Bryan and Tammany Hall on to a free-silver platform. They will all vote for sound money.

Mr. Wilson was asked how far Chairman Augustus V. Peters represented the Consolidated Exchange when, as a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, he voted for the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall.

"He did not represent the Exchange at all," said Mr. Wilson with emphasis. "He spoke for himself alone. The Exchange—I mean its management, of course—is for the soundest kind of money. I am confident that nearly all of the members are also for sound money. As for myself, I am a Democrat, but I am supporting Republican candidates for officers. I am President of the Exchange, and am ardently in favor of a sound financial system in our Government. As I have already said, I expect to cast my vote for sound money, and do all I can for its success in the present campaign. Gen. T. L. Watson, the First Vice President of the Exchange, is as strong for sound money as I am. J. E. Vail, the Second Vice President, is just as strong as either of us, and John Stanton, the Treasurer, is stronger than all of us together. You see that all the officers of the Exchange are for sound money. Mr. Peters speaks only for himself, and has acted, I suppose, as a Tammany Hall man who does not wish to break with the organization. His views are not those of the Consolidated Exchange.

"The time has come for patriotic action. The question in this campaign is not one of party, but one of country. We must get out of party lines and act as patriots. The safety and honor of our country are in jeopardy."

J. E. Vail, Second Vice President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, who was standing by, said that he agreed fully with Mr. Wilson's statements. He is strongly for sound money, and believes that the majority of the members of the Exchange are for sound currency. "Mr. Peters," he said, "does not represent the Exchange in his views."

John Stanton, the Treasurer of the Consolidated Exchange, was seen in his office at 51 William Street. He was fully as emphatic as President Wilson had declared him to be.

"I am stronger for sound money than anybody," he exclaimed. "I believe that this is a crisis in which our National honor is involved. The question is not Bryan or McKinley; but repudiation or honor. If these men can have the right to coin fifty-cent dollars, they will soon demand the right to issue unredeemable paper money, which is even cheaper than silver. In such a crisis the business men of New-York must stand only on one side—the side of National credit and National honor."

When asked about Mr. Peters, he straightened up in his chair and said:

"Mr. Peters has placed the Exchange in a false position. Many who do not know his position will jump to the conclusion that he speaks for the Exchange. He does not; he can not. He is not an officer of the Exchange. In England and in other places a 'Chairman' is looked upon as a President, or head of a commercial or other body. In our Exchange, however, the Chairman is merely a sort of police officer to preserve order at the meetings. He has nothing to do or to say about the policy of the Exchange. His opinion goes no further than himself. His hasty action and speech have given us some trouble, because people think he holds a high position in the Exchange. It is exceedingly probable that his conduct will cost him his place.

"Speaking of sound money, reminds me of an incident that came under my observation recently. Straws show which way the wind blows, and this will illustrate the fact that the laboring classes are beginning to appreciate the real merits of the free-silver question:

"We have near us an Irish laborer, whom we get now and then to do some heavy work in moving furniture. A few days ago he said to me:

"'Well, Mr. Stanton, I've been a Democrat all my life, but I'm going to vote for the other fellows this time!'

"'Why is that, Nick?' I asked.

"'Because,' he replied, 'I have a few dollars in the savings bank. If I put the money in gold and hide it I lose my interest; and so I have got to keep it in paper or silver. Now, if that money goes down to 50 cents on a dollar, I lose half of what I have saved by stinting myself and family for years. I tell you, Sir, I am going to vote for the man who will keep money as good as it is now.'

"Now, that man had got down to the innermost kernel of the financial question. I believe that there are thousands like him, and that the country is safe against fanaticism and repudiation."

FUNERAL OF MISS SALOME PURROY.

Many Members of the City Government Present at the Services.

The funeral of Miss Salome Purroy, sister of County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, took place yesterday from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The body was brought from her late residence, 447 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, where she died on Saturday last after a short illness.

A requiem high mass was celebrated by Father McKinnon, assisted by the full church choir. The church was crowded by the friends of the deceased, among whom was a delegation of teachers from Public School No. 53, of which Miss Purroy was Principal for a number of years. The funeral was very simple.

Among those who attended the funeral were Jacob Seabold, Senator Guy, ex-Judge Callahan, ex-School Commissioner James A. Gouiden, ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Fire Chief Bonner, Commissioner Louis Haffen, Battalion Fire Chiefs McGill, Shay, and Cooney, Deputy Tax Commissioner James Dugnan, ex-Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Chief Clerk of the Surrogate's Court; Deputy County Clerk Scully, John P. Dunn of the Corporation Counsel's office, ex-Alderman Owens, ex-Coroner John B. Shea, Dr. W. O'Byrne, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Joyce, ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, Joseph Hennessy, P. Nolan, Michael Riledy, Joseph Holland, Joseph I. Berry, Luke Welsh, and Lawrence G. O'Brien.

Among the members of the family present were Henry D. Purroy, the County Clerk, and Charles D. Purroy, Deputy Fire Chief, both brothers of the deceased; Miss F. Purroy, a sister, and ex-Fire Marshal Mitchel and wife, the latter also being a sister of the deceased.

Miss Purroy was in her fifty-third year, and had been ill but a few days before she died. Her death was due to a surgical operation.

POLITE GROCER AND COOL BURGLAR

Emil Baar Found a Man Robbing and Let Him Out the Front Door.

Emil Baar, a grocer of Johnson and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, told the police yesterday of an adventure he had with a burglar at his place on Sunday night.

He said that he locked up his store securely on Sunday night before retiring. He was aroused at 3 o'clock A. M., he said, by sounds as of some one climbing through a fanlight in the store. He was but partly dressed, but he went down stairs and entered the store, where he found a stranger.

"What are you doing here?" asked Baar.

"I've been sleeping here," said the man.

Baar told the fellow he lied, whereupon the burglar asked him what he proposed to do about it.

"You had better get out," said Baar.

"I think I will," said the burglar, "but no more fanlight for me."

"You had better go the way you came," said Baar. "I did not invite you here."

The burglar made a motion as if to draw a revolver, and Baar, who had no weapon, told him that he could go out the door if he hadn't stolen anything.

"You haven't given me a chance," said the burglar.

Baar opened the door and the man went out. On the sidewalk there was a tall man waiting for him, and the two ran as hard as they could down Jay Street.

Mr. Baar said he found that the cash drawer had been forced open and the safe combination had been broken, but no money was missing.

He was asked why he did not grapple with the burglar, and he said he did not care to be killed as Grocer Lucca had been by Burglar McIlvaine, a number of years ago. The Central Office detectives are looking for the burglar and his companion.

T. G. TUTTLE DIES IN A HOSPITAL.

He Took Morphine and Became Unconscious at Bergen Beach.

Frederick G. Tuttle, formerly of Rutland, Vt., died in St. John's Hospital yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine, which it is believed he took to kill himself. He was found unconscious in the Egyptian Encampment at Bergen Beach about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His identity was established by papers in his pockets.

Mr. Tuttle was forty years old. His father established The Rutland Daily Herald, which at his death became the property of his four sons, two of whom afterward died. The then surviving sons were Frederick G. Tuttle and Egbert C. Tuttle, but Frederick's intemperate habits necessitated the sale of his interest in the paper to his brother.

Frederick took the gold cure, but relapsed into his old habits, and several months ago he came to this city and was employed by H. W. Vaughn, a papermill agent at 300 Broadway. He also boarded with Mr. Vaughn, at 328 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Vaughn was obliged to discharge him Saturday, but gave him permission to occupy his room. He was intoxicated Sunday and Mr. Vaughn rebuked him. He went away Monday morning and was not seen again by his friends until he was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Tuttle leaves a wife and a daughter, who is sixteen years old. Mrs. Tuttle is at Bath Beach and Miss Tuttle is at Toledo, Ohio.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER VI.

King Solomon on Bi-Metallism and Free Silver.

3. "Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."

4. "And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

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The New-York Times

TIFFANY MOSAICS IN GLASS.

They Will Be Placed in Alexander Memorial Hall at Princeton.

The Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company has on exhibition at Charles Scribner & Co.'s, on Fifth Avenue, a mosaic in glass which will ultimately be placed in the Alexander Memorial Hall at Princeton University.

The mosaic exhibited, which is but a portion of the decoration that is to be placed at Princeton, represents three children carrying a scroll. It is intended that three panels be placed beneath the threo children, representing science, literature, and art, respectively, taken from certain scenes of Homer's "Iliad," so that they will be both historical and typical.

A member of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company yesterday told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the process for making the glass mosaic figures is peculiar from the fact that the glass is always in front of the artist, so that he can work it and correct mistakes as he progresses. In Europe, on the other hand, the ordinary way is to work from the back of the mosaic. The only noteworthy exception to this rule was Prof. Richardson, who worked on the mosaics in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The various processes employed are also a little different from those in general use throughout Europe, particularly in Italy.

When completed the mosaics will be placed in the rostrum end of the auditorium in Alexander Memorial Hall, where they will be about thirty feet above the floor. The Tiffany Company is also at work on a part of the frieze for the Public Library in Chicago. This frieze will contain 14,000 square feet, and will be the largest made since the thirteenth century.

JUSTICE PRATT'S BURIAL SERVICE.

His Death Has Given Two Appointments to Gov. Morton.

The funeral services for Justice Calvin E. Pratt of Brooklyn will be held in Rochester, Mass., to-morrow at noon, and he will be buried there. Justices Willard Bartlett and Nathaniel H. Clement, John Byrne, Chief Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; Clerk Girard M. Stevens, and James McDonald, Justice Pratt's private officer, will go to Rochester to-day to attend the services.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will not take formal action on Justice Pratt's death until October. The Brooklyn Bar Association will hold a memorial service in the Fall.

The vacancy in the Supreme Court, caused by Justice Pratt's death, may be filled by appointment by the Governor. His appointee, if there be one, will hold the office until Jan. 1, 1897, and possibly until Jan. 1, 1898, as the section of the Constitution which pertains to the filling of vacancies in the Supreme Court will undoubtedly be strictly construed in this case.

Its provision states that when a vacancy of this kind occurs "it shall be filled for a full term at the next general election, happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs."

As Justice Pratt died Aug. 3 and the election will be held Nov. 3 the question will arise, shall election day be counted to make the three full months as contemplated in the Constitution?

Gov. Morton will also have an opportunity to appoint a Justice to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, as Justice Pratt was a member of that branch of the court.

HAD ONLY TWO CANS AT THE DOOR.

Janitor Sleeman Arrested for Violating the New Rule.

Simon Sleeman, the janitor of the tenement house at 63 Mott Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on the complaint of Assistant Foreman John Dent of the Department of Street Cleaning, who said he did not have the three receptacles required under the new rule for the reception of garbage, ashes, and paper, and, in addition, had mixed the ashes and garbage up, also contrary to law, and used wooden pails instead of iron.

Sleeman pleaded that two were enough at this season, as there were no ashes. Magistrate Wentworth said there was a question in his mind whether the janitor could be held responsible for the act of tenants, who, the prisoner claimed, caused the trouble, but on reading the ordinance, held Sleeman for the Special Sessions.

TWO BLOCKADES ON THIRD AVENUE.

Cable Cars Halted Twice in the Afternoon by Accidents.

There were two blocks on the Third Avenue Cable Road yesterday. The first occurred at 4:15 P. M. and lasted about twenty minutes. A brake chain got tangled in the slot and wedged there.

Travel had been resumed for about an hour when Car 713 stopped suddenly at the Post Office, the grip apparatus having caught in a frog and been badly smashed. Cars were stalled up to the Bowery and Grand Street for twenty-nine minutes.

Rochester Hotel Changes Hands.

Messrs. Buck & Sanger, proprietors for the past twelve years, have disposed of the furniture, lease, and business of Powers Hotel, Rochester, to John E. Bolt of Buffalo, N. Y., and Wesley Crouch of Hotel Whitcomb, Rochester. Messrs. Bolt & Crouch are now in possession. The consideration was $100,000. The transfer was made through Matthew J. Ward, hotel broker of this city.

WOMEN CARRY THE DAY

UNDAUNTED BY FISTS THEY VOTE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

Mrs. Harriet McGruer Morgan and the Rest of the Regular Ticket for School Trustees Elected—Threats and Accusations of Trickery and Fraud Were Made—The Women Say They Will Attend the Polls at the Next Election.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The annual school meeting and election took place in the Town Hall this afternoon. The meeting was one of indescribable confusion and was filled with disgraceful scenes. Though many women were present to vote, men shouted and threatened and made accusations of trickery and fraud against the Board of Education and wildly shook their fists. Several umbrellas were broken to pieces and scattered on the floor during the mêlée.

Village President Clarke, who went about trying to quell the disturbance, probably would have been struck in the face several times had not a policeman gone to his assistance and pulled his opponents away.

The women remained calm throughout the entire turmoil, and not one went away until she had deposited her ballot in the box.

The election was one of unusual importance. Among the questions voted on was that of appropriating $50,000 for building a new schoolhouse and $11,000 for the purchase of a site. The question of making one or two other minor appropriations was also before the people.

Four School Trustees and a Treasurer were to be elected. Mrs. Harriet McGruer Morgan, wife of Village Trustee Hobart Morgan, was on two of the three tickets in the field.

The voting was very confusing to the men and women, for there were thirteen ballots, of which five had to be chosen to be put into the ballot box. The women, however, got along just as well as the men, for they did not approach the polls until they had learned just what they wished to do.

The meeting lasted about two hours, but the voting continued until 7:30 o'clock this evening. Over 200 women by that time had visited the polls. Among them were Mrs. John Habberton, Mrs. A. T. Schauffler, Mrs. Charles Nutt, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Thomas Finlayson, Mrs. C. Hobart Morgan, Mrs. R. P. Carpenter, and Mrs. F. A. Ruge.

The trouble began almost as soon as the meeting was called to order. Charles Noxon appeared as spokesman for the faction opposed to the fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation and other measures advocated by the Board of Education. Mr. Noxon got the meeting in a most tangled condition by calling for standing votes and divisions of the house over the election of a Chairman and a Secretary of the meeting.

The room was crowded, and, with all the shouting that was going on, citizens did not know what they were doing and stood up when they should have been sitting down and kept getting on the wrong side of the house.

Finally, Dr. Z. T. Lewis was elected Chairman and Charles Nutt Secretary, contrary to the wishes of the Noxon faction.

Dr. Lewis devoted most of his time to pounding on the table with a big stick and shouting "Order!" and "Sit down!" He and Mr. Noxon several times had spirited controversies.

The Noxon faction applauded all that Mr. Noxon did, and some were so vociferous that Dr. Lewis threatened to have them removed unless they kept quiet.

The confusion culminated when a viva voce vote was taken on the resolution by the Board of Education to purchase a site for the new schoolhouse on the Sickles property, on North Street.

Mr. Noxon made a speech in which he said the proposed site was in swampy ground and unfit for anything short of a cemetery. He insinuated that the Board of Education was in a deal and up to all manner of tricks.

George Ferguson, a member of the Board of Education, replied by alluding to Mr. Noxon's record. Mr. Ferguson said that Mr. Noxon ought to be ashamed to address the meeting at all.

The women present joined in the applause for Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Noxon began a tirade against Mr. Ferguson. There were shouts of "Put him out!" and "Make him sit down!" There were jeers and hisses. The women voters cried out, "Shame, shame!"

Chairman Lewis pounded with his stick on the table until he was exhausted. Finally Mr. Noxon gave up and sat down.

About that time Village President Clarke was trying to secure order by personal intervention. It was then that Policeman Farrington found it necessary to interfere.

Affairs reached the boiling point, and for a moment it looked like an open riot. Better judgment prevailed at length, and the voting was continued.

Mr. Noxon's faction triumphed by defeating the site resolution.

One woman who went to the ballot box was made indignant by having her vote challenged. She gave her name and said that she was a property holder.

The women who attended the meeting said it was disgraceful and perfectly horrid and declared that they would turn out next year in sufficient force to have things their own way, anyhow.

There were almost 1,000 votes cast. Mrs. Harriet McGruer Morgan, A. T. Schauffler, and R. H. Scott were elected Trustees for three years, and Mort Emigh for one year. Henry H. Todd was elected Treasurer. It is thought that the resolution to raise $50,000 for a new schoolhouse and $11,000 for a site was carried.

NOAD NOT YET A FREE MAN.

The Former Canadian Pacific Official Still in the Tolls.

Henry Noad, formerly Assistant Paymaster of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who is held under extradition papers, charged with having stolen $5,500 from the company, had an examination yesterday before Commissioner Shields.

Lawyer Fox, who represented the British Consul, introduced a number of affidavits to prove that the woman who was with Noad when he was arrested was not his wife. Capt. O'Brien, who aided in the arrest, testified to that fact. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the examination was adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

When Noad was arrested a woman was taken with him calling herself Anna Noad, and she was held as an accomplice. After Noad was held she went with officers to the American Safe Deposit Company at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where she gave up the keys for a vault rented by Noad. In this were found a package of papers and $2,000 in bank notes. It is claimed that this money is part of the alleged theft.

SUPT. SMITH'S TRIAL ADJOURNED.

The Accused Fire Department Official Too Ill to Attend.

The Fire Commissioners received word yesterday noon that J. Elliott Smith, the suspended Superintendent of Fire Alarm System and Electrical Appliances, was too ill to attend the continuation of his trial on charges of fraud and incompetency. The Commissioners were told that Mr. Smith's illness was somewhat serious, as his physical system had suffered from overwork and worry on account of his trial.

His physician sent word to the board that he would probably be able to go on with his trial Thursday, but preferred a delay until Monday.

The Commissioners adjourned to Thursday at 10:30 o'clock, when the trial will be continued if Mr. Smith can attend.

For several years I have been afflicted with Asthma, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the only medicine that has ever given me any relief.—LUKE VANAMAN, Rockwell, Tex., Nov. 4, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

"Cold comfort" is what you want these August days.

One kind of it you often get, when clothes prove unsatisfactory and you want satisfaction.

Our kind is a suit of nun's cloth, with your money back if you want it.

A suit weighs but 36 ounces. $10.50 and $11.00.

Black, Oxford (black and white), brown and gray.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The life of a Captain of an excursion steamer is not as pleasant as might appear to the casual observer. To stand in a cool pilothouse and do nothing but turn a wheel, while cool breezes blow and the thermometer registers several degrees lower than in the city, does not seem to be an unpleasant task. But there are other points of view. During the three hot months the Captain's life is not his own. He lives on his boat, and he is at work on it the greater part of the twenty-four hours. At the end of the excursion day he is by no means free. He must see that the boat is cleaned. This is not a small task after the excursionists have littered it up. The boat is then taken to some wharf to "coal up." When he reaches the company's pier he makes his report for the day, receives his orders for the following day, and finally makes everything ready for the night.

The boat must be at the landing where excursionists are to be taken on board at an early hour next morning. This landing may be in New-York City or in Newburg. If it is in the latter place, the boat must start before daylight. Early rising is a necessity under any conditions in order to have everything ready for the day. The only leisure time the Captain has is when upon an occasional day his boat is not engaged. It then lies in dock, and any small repairs necessary are made. The Captain must be around while these are in progress, but he may possibly get off by 4 o'clock. His week has seven working days.

"People think we have an easy time," said a Captain the other day, "because we get big money and the boats are pleasant, but it keeps us going pretty near day and night. I haven't seen my children awake for three weeks."

***

"One of the prettiest sights I know," said a young man, "is to see the choir boys file out of the orphan asylum next to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, on Sunday mornings and march, two by two, into the church. They wear their robes, and some of them look like little cherubs and others like little imps. I don't know that other people would be as interested in seeing them. I used to be a choir boy myself. That may make some difference."

***

In a new Bowery hotel, an establishment clean and respectable but hardly on a par with the Waldorf, the office, a wooden, box-like affair, is reached after climbing a flight of bare wooden stairs and traversing a hall with a bare wooden floor. In front of the office window is a sign reading: "Gentlemen will leave their valuables at the office or the proprietor will not be responsible for their safe keeping." The words "gentlemen" and "valuables" are relative, but to people who do not frequent Bowery hotels the sign is interesting.

***

Two new apartment houses are going up on Fifty-eighth Street, at the opposite end of the block from the Cornelius Vanderbilt house. It may be because of their nearness to a Vanderbilt house that the owners have chosen for the buildings the names of two estates in which the Vanderbilt family is interested. One house is to be named the Biltmore and the other the Blenheim, after George Vanderbilt's large place in North Carolina and the famous English estate of which the present Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, is now the mistress.

***

An important part of the furnishing of a choir room where the men and boys robe themselves for the church service is a long mirror. Visitors to these rooms occasionally have been known to make remarks upon the frivolity of such a piece of furniture. They reconsider the subject upon witnessing the advent into the church of a choir of men and boys from a mirrorless room with cassocks hitched up in various places.

***

The most conspicuous article on the desk of Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge is a small, square mirror.

***

"One of the most vivid recollections of the past that I have," said a business man yesterday, "is of a dream in which I thought I had a new overcoat. My father was a minister, one of the old school, who labored long and faithfully and felt amply repaid for his services in the few hundred dollars a year he received. We were a large family, and if my mother had not been a good business woman and shrewd manager it would have been impossible to make both ends meet. The teachings in our family were all of the old school, and we were taught that as long as we were clean and whole we ought to expect no more. We had many relatives, uncles pretty well to do in the world, and we received from them a goodly share of their cast clothes. If nothing came to Bob, Tom, or Harry, and it is all right for parents to preach, but shabby, old-fashioned clothes hurt the feelings of a sensitive child more than almost anything else. I needed a new overcoat, and one night I dreamed that I had it. I knew just where it hung, and in the morning I went for it first thing. It was not there. I went to my mother to ask where my new overcoat was. There was no overcoat. The dream had been so real to me and the disappointment was so great that I shall never forget it. I was a boy then, and I am a man now, but that bitter disappointment seems as real to me now as it did then."

***

"You would be surprised to know that the very hot weather does not bring us a greatly increased business," said an ice cream dealer in a part of the city whose residents do not make long trips into the country. "If the day is very hot, the people make little excursions out of town and spend their money there. If it is cool, they are at home and patronize me."

***

The statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing House Square shows more characteristics of the signer of the Declaration of Independence as it grows older. The outer coating of the metal on the coat is wearing away, and this gives it a slightly threadbare appearance, which seems to carry out the idea of the thrifty economy of the old philosopher.

***

Up-town residence streets are at the height of their midsummer desolation. The boards in the windows and doors of house after house in long rows look as if they had never been removed. Where, here and there in a large area, a single house appears to be inhabited, the outside desolation seems to have been carried within. The place is in "nightcap and curling papers," as a New-York professional man once said. Large pieces of statuary look ghostly in their white shrouds, small pieces are also enveloped in white, furniture is in linen covers, pictures are hidden, and lamp shades are also draped. A white plague seems to have fallen upon everything, and nothing seems homelike. It would be chilling if the mercury did not register too nigh to make that possible.

***

A policeman on Madison Avenue tried to stop a horse the other day. It was a little after 6 o'clock, and a strong iron-gray horse attached to an express wagon was galloping up the street. There were two men on the seat and several standing behind. It was evident that the latter were becoming nervous. Whether the horse was running away or not the people in the neighborhood could not be quite sure. It looked as though he was, however, and the policeman thought so. The policeman also thought it would be well to stop him, any way, and at the same time he had no desire to be injured. He stood on the edge of the sidewalk and leaned over as far as possible without losing his balance, and, extending one arm, held his club as far out as he could in the direction of the flying horse. If the club touched the horse the policeman did not know it. The horse kept on his way without the slightest detour, and the brave policeman hurried after him. All this had been seen on the street, people were heard to say, "How absurdly unreal." The people who saw it in reality laughed heartily. It looked absurdly funny in connection with the policeman's anxious face.

***

"Why do the newspaper boys and girls take pains when they occasionally hail a woman to offer her the latest baseball news and sporting extra?" was the wondering query of a woman the other day in a down-town street.

***

The girl waiters in a first-class lunch-room are paid more than the average of women workers at other employments. They receive $5 a week and their meals for working eight hours a day; $4 for half time, five hours, and 33 cents for four hours of extra work. It is unskilled labor. No previous experience is required, and there is a great deal of competition for that reason. The "tip" is almost unknown to the lunchroom woman waiter.

"We have to work hard," said one girl, talking of her labors one day, "but it is easy to learn how to do the work. I had never waited on a table before, and I began on full time. But you never did see anything like the way people act here when there's a crowd. They will not do a thing unless you say please. I come along with a lot of boiling hot coffee and call 'One sinkful here.' One of them will stand right in the middle of the floor and say 'One side, please.' We do not get that very often, although one of our young women got $2.50 one election night. A gentleman gave me 50 cents once, and sometimes we get 5 or 10 cents. A man gave one of the girls a penny once. She did not look at it until after he was gone. Perhaps he thought it was a five or ten cent piece."

***

Miss Agnes Slack, the Honorary Secretary of the World's and British Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, who arrived in this city on the steamship Paris last week, was pre-eminently English in her dress. It would have proclaimed her to be an English woman if her voice and manner had not. For a house dress she wore a black satin skirt, with a bright yellow silk waistband a collar of black velvet. Her low slippers were somewhat of the style known as children's ankle ties, the wide space between the toe and strap showing green and blue plaid stockings beneath.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The first of Pain's special fireworks displays which have been arranged for every Thursday night from now until the season closes at Manhattan Beach will take place to-morrow night after the spectacle of "Cuba." A novel programme has been laid out.

—Charles O'Neill, aged fifty-two years, who lived at 242 West Seventeenth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The body was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

—Sand dredge No. 1, owned by Vivian & Co., and before reported as the property of Havemeyer's place at Islip, L. I., was raised Monday and has been pumped out and delivered afloat by the Baxter Wrecking Company.

—Henry Auerbach, five years old, of 172 Henry Street, died at Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday from injuries which he received July 27 by falling from a window at his home.

—William Banter, forty-five years old, of 318 East Forty-seventh Street, was found drowned yesterday morning in the East River at the foot of Forty-sixth Street.

—The Misses Hattie and Mabel Jennings of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street will spend the month of August at the Highlands of Nevesink.

Brooklyn.

—Arthur Potter, fifteen years old, of Eastern Parkway and Van Sicklen Avenue was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday for stealing pigeons from 471 Van Sicklen Avenue. He pleaded guilty, and said he ran away from home because his father beat him. He asked to be sent where he could learn a trade, and was committed to the House of Refuge.

—The First National Bank yesterday purchased $350,000 4 per cent. tax certificates of 1894, redeemable Sept. 29, 1896, from the Sinking Fund Commission at par and accrued interest from June 26. The Manufacturers' National Bank purchased $150,000 of the same securities.

—The body of an unknown man, about thirty years old was found floating in Gravesend Bay at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It was towed ashore and taken to Stillwell's morgue. The body had been in the water several days.

—The police are looking for Harry David, who was employed by Isaac Frank, a clothier of 234 Myrtle Avenue, who is accused of having stolen $60 and a watch from Frank. David is twenty-one years old.

—The title deed to Erasmus Hall, which was lately acquired by the Board of Education for a branch high school, was recorded yesterday in the Register's office by Assistant Corporation Counsel Furst.

Long Island.

—Henry Grasse, a peddler living at Greenwich Point, two miles from Freeport, tried to board the Sag Harbor train while it was moving yesterday in Long Island City. He missed it, and was thrown to the platform of the station. It was found when he was picked up that he had a deep gash in his head, and that he was also bruised about the head and arms. After his injuries, which may prove fatal, were dressed, he was taken to the Long Island City Hospital.

—Miss Mary Flint, twenty-one years old, is suffering from melancholia at her home in Great Neck. She is now under the care of the authorities. Her mother and father died, leaving her to care for their young children. The labor proved too much for her. The children are now being cared for, and Miss Flint will be sent to a private sanitarium until she recovers.

—While scorching on the Merrick Road near Rockville Centre Monday evening Albert Hart of Lynbrook ran into a couple that were riding on a tricycle. There was an upset, and Hart landed on his collar bone, breaking it. The tricycle rider was not hurt. Hart's wheel was wrecked. It will be some time before he will scorch again.

New-Rochelle.

—The rest room in the village is to be on Lincoln Avenue, which is kept in order by Annie Isaac. It is said that by next season the expense Mr. Isaac incurred there will be repaid to him at actual cost. The village roads outside the residence parks as a rule are excellent and the village officers have appeared inclined to place them in good condition.

—The change in the bicycle ordinance making it unlawful for a person to ride with both feet on a bicycle has been repealed. Speeding is also allowed to ride on the sidewalk in the daytime from 4 until 6 o'clock. This was done at the request of some of the village wheelmen, who desire morning runs in the country.

—The Village Board of Trustees at its monthly meeting Monday evening awarded the contract for printing the village notices and ordinances to Henry Sweet of The New-Rochelle Pioneer, whose bid was $145 for 500 copies.

Jersey City.

—The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday began its second reduction of expenses by discharging unnecessary employes at Belleville. Engineer William H. Fuller named eleven men whose services could be dispensed with, and three were discharged. Among those was C. H. Hooker, a son of Engineer Hooker.

—Among the streets ordered improved yesterday by the Jersey City Street and Water Board are Van Winkle, Grace, Range, and New Kirk Streets, Columbia, Neptune, and Claremont Avenues, and Westcott Place. Nearly all these streets connect with the Hudson County Boulevard.

—Assistant Fire Chief John Denniead left yesterday for a three weeks' inspection of the fire department systems of the principal Western cities.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among the passengers who are booked on to-day's outgoing vessels of the transatlantic fleet are the following:

American Line steamship Paris, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. A. Inglow, H. A. C. Bantakoff, Russian Navy; George B. Clark, and Mrs. Lyman A. Ely, James R. Garfield, the Rev. and Mrs. Amos Gunnison, Lieut. C. J. Godfrey, United States Army; Mr. M. Griffin, Robert P. Pooley, United States Consul at Sierra Leone; Lieut. S. Tatnell, Russian Navy, and E. L. Mott.

White Star Line steamship Germanic, for Liverpool—Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Cronkhite, Sr., L. W. Fox, Donald H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Griswold, George C. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadley, Horace Manning, and Thomas H. Mann.

Red Star Line steamship Friesland, for Antwerp—Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Miss Constance D. Cushing, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Raymond, Miss Raymond, J. D. A. Tripp, James R. Truax, and C. L. Lord.

Fall River Line's New Enterprise.

The Fall River Line, having made arrangements with the American District Telegraph Company, announces that a corps of messengers will meet the boats on their arrival at New-York for the purpose of acting as escorts to strangers, ladies, and children, also to deliver letters, hand satchels, parcels, &c., and to collect telegrams for transmission over Western Union lines. For the service performed the regular American District Telegraph Company rates will be charged. It is expected that this service will prove a great accommodation to the traveling public.

August Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in August aggregate $3,551,378, against $3,636,288 in August, 1895, and $3,575,800 in February last. The sum now payable is made up as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $801,643; on State and city bonds, $44,673; on miscellaneous bonds, $398,623; railroad companies' dividends, $121,314; man

Wednesday
August 5-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED and BOTTLED by

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exclusively for

HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere

Orders from your dealer collected from the brewery.

201 West 10th Street, New-York.

A NEW CLOTHING STRIKE

OVER TWO THOUSAND VESTMAKERS LEAVE THEIR WORK.

Went Out Quietly and Were Added to the Tailors' Forces—President Roosevelt Makes a Tour of the Strikers' District—The Tailors Say That 150 Contractors Have Yielded and that the Men Will Be Successful.

A strike of the vestmakers was yesterday added to the list of strikes in the clothing industry. These vestmakers are Socialists, but their leaders adopted the same tactics as did those of the Brotherhood tailors in not letting the contractors know when they intended going out. Even other Socialistic clothing makers' unions did not know of the strike until it had been under way for hours.

These strikers established their headquarters at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, and carried on their work so quietly that even the police did not know that they had gone out. At 2 P. M. 700 men and women went out. In the morning yesterday from fifty-two shops and later their example was followed by 1,500 from eighty-two other shops. In the afternoon reports came in from Brownsville that 200 had gone out there.

The strikers, who belong to Local Assembly No. 41 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, generally went straight to their headquarters, but a number of them lingered about headquarters.

One member of the strikers' Executive Committee is a young woman, Annie Miller, and the other members are E. Breitbart, M. Sinkoff, Abraham Trachenbach, M. Fuldeman, G. Goldbeck, J. Greenberg, M. Mosskowitz, A. Rhinehartland A. Rubenstein.

The strikers said that they worked fourteen hours a day, and that their weekly wages were $6 to $10 for basters, $5 to $6 for right basters, and $7 to $8 for pressers. They now demand that their working week shall be fifty-nine hours and a slight advance in wages.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday made a tour of the strikers district, comprising the Eldridge Street, the Madison Street, and the Delancey Street Police Stations, and gave the Captains of the precincts instructions how to handle the strikers. He told them to direct their policemen not to use harsh measures with the strikers unless the latter should do more than shout and hoot at the firemen. Then Mr. Roosevelt called at Essex Market Police Court and sat for some time beside Magistrate Flammer.

There was a big crowd in front of Walhalla Hall, but they did not resort to any violence. A police reserve was stationed there, but their services were well behaved considering their vast numbers and the large number of contractors' shops that were struck.

The tailors yesterday claimed that they had won more than half that the contractors had already signed agreements with the Brotherhood, and that they expected that within a week or ten days all the contractors would be compelled to sign.

Their assertion seems to be justified, judging from the manner in which Manager Schonfeld took up a challenge made by Isaac Davis, one of the contractors, who on Saturday last said that Schonfeld had told an untruth in saying that a number of contractors had signed the agreement and offered to pay him $100 if he could produce the proofs.

An agreement to that effect was made and it was agreed to meet yesterday at the Brotherhood rooms. Before Schonfeld left to produce the proofs and Davis the money, Abraham Grubert, who yesterday struck off a few reporters sent to the station house, and then came Davis, followed by Lawyer Schulkin for the strikers' counsel carrying a bundle of papers, said to be the agreements signed by the contractors.

Davis, who had been backed by another contractor, Wolff, when he saw the papers said he would have to wait for that personage.

"I saw him going down Grand Street," replied Lawyer Schulkin. "But you might as well look at these signed agreements, and then you can put up the money."

"Where is Schonfeld's money," asked Davis. "How should I know if he has proofs?"

"It was not a bet," exclaimed several bystanders. "You said you would pay if the proofs were produced."

"What! Do you want me to risk my money when no one else does?" replied Davis.

"Oh, you are trying to crawl out," said several men.

Davis would not look at the papers, and walked away holding on to his pocketbook.

Chairman Driesen of the Contractors' Association said that forty contractors had opened their shops, and were working under the protection of the police.

No arrests were made during the day, and no disturbances were reported by the police, although the contractors said that several attacks had been made upon shops. The strikers, they said, broke open the door of Contractor Cohen of 63 Chrystie Street and drove out all the non-union men there, and they also broke into the shop of Schneider, on Monroe Street, where one non-union man fainted from fright and another jumped out of the window. A third shop, that of Morris Gross, at 181 Ludlow Street, they said, had also been attacked.

It was reported at the headquarters of the strikers that one of the largest clothing manufacturers in the city had called there during the day and asked that the strikers who worked for his contractors be sent to him, and he would give them work. He also proposed that the men do the work on the co-operative plan. Manager Solomon said the Executive Committee would consider the proposition.

The policemen in the strikers' district were yesterday directed to carry their night sticks during the day until further orders. All "days off" have been stopped for the present.

The strikers also said that the manufacturer who employed Contractor Driesen before the strike had taken away the work from him. The mass meeting of the strikers that was to have been held last evening at Cooper Institute has been postponed until the arrival of Samuel Compers, who is expected to-day.

MAYOR STRONG AT WORK AGAIN.

Not Ready to Decide the Parker Case —Sinnott Concert Hall License.

Mayor Strong returned to his office yesterday after an absence of four weeks at Richfield Springs, N. Y. He seemed to be in fine health.

"I have had a bulling time," he replied to a question as to how he had enjoyed himself. "I went to Richfield Springs to rest, and did not take up any business matters."

The Parker case, he said, will not be decided by him before the end of this month, as he wants to look over the evidence produced at the hearing. It will also take him some time to get through with work that has accumulated on his desk.

The Mayor would say nothing about the charter for Greater New-York. "I have been away for some time and do not know what has been going on," he said.

Mayor Strong did not like the course taken by the residents of One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue with reference to his granting a license to T. F. Sinnott for a concert hall at the intersection of those streets.

"Over a year ago," said the Mayor, "a committee of citizens waited on me and asked me not to grant Mr. Sinnott a license. I did promise not to do so that year, and even now I have not done so. Mr. Abraham Gruber talked with me about the case some weeks ago, and at his suggestion I went up town and looked over it myself. We agreed on a compromise. I told Mr. Sinnott I would grant him a license for three months if he would promise not to have any vocal music or allow any dancing. If he violated either promise I would cancel the license.

"There was only to be instrumental music. It was further agreed that if within thirty days the people up there objected to the plan the license should be cancelled. To-day thirty days will be up on Aug. 8. If Mr. Sinnott and his friends will come here with a well-founded complaint against the place, I will cancel the license."

The Mayor added that he will decide the matter to-day, but he thought the Rev. J. B. Shaw should disavow the interview charging him with breaking his word.

"I do not know that I will let the license stand if he does not deny that," said the Mayor, as he turned to the work that had accumulated upon his desk

J. F. Keenan to be Married To-day.

James F. Keenan, the Deputy Shipping Commissioner, and Miss Kathleen Cunningham will be married at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth Street. The Rev. Thomas J. Keenan, of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church will perform the ceremony. Edward F. Keenan will be the best man, and the ushers will be Nicholas Cunningham, George Dugan, Edward Heaney, and Matthew Ryan. The bridesmaids will be Miss Rose Cunningham and Miss Alice Cunningham. A musical programme will be rendered by a full orchestra and organ, under the direction of Mark Levy, with Carl Fisher as organist. The bridal couple will make a trip to Bridgeport.

TWO RAIDS ON EAST SIDE

PLACES WHERE IT WAS CHARGED POLICY WAS PLAYED.

Men Burst in the Door of One Room and Find Evidence of Gambling—A Shoemaker Who Tried to Make Merry in Presence of the Detective —A Woman Customer Who Said She Bought a "Row" in the Shop Earlier in the Day.

Two alleged policy places on the east side were raided yesterday by Anthony Comstock and Central Office Detectives Tierney and O'Connor. The evidence against the resorts was procured by W. F. Hennessy of Hanse's Detective Agency, who had had several transactions in both.

The first place visited was at 2,430 First Avenue, and here the alleged proprietor, Samuel Morris, was caught. The room where the business was transacted was on the ground floor, in the rear of a vacant store. When everything was in readiness for the raid Hennessy was sent on ahead to buy a "row," if possible. He was successful, and when he reported to the detectives, who were waiting near by, the latter swooped down upon the place.

There was a chain bolt on the door, and Morris opened to investigate when Tierney rapped on the door. Of course, Tierney was a stranger to Morris, and the door was slammed and locked in his face. Both Tierney and Mr. Comstock have strong, muscular shoulders, and a little force was all that was required to gain entrance.

Morris grew very nervous when he was told that he was under arrest, and three customers who were in the room looked decidedly uncomfortable. On all sides there was evidence of the business that was being carried on. There was a big ledger in which were pasted the printed slips showing the drawing for every day since Jan. 12, 1895. Then there was the box containing numbers from which the players were allowed to draw if they had not decided what numbers they desired to play. In addition there were numerous slips showing the morning drawings and other slips showing individual plays during the day.

The manifold sheet showed that there had been an unusually heavy play yesterday. One sheet was filled, and the first entry on the second sheet was the play which had been made by Hennessy a few minutes before. The "dream book," which is an essential part of the paraphernalia of such a place, was there, and it was well thumbed, indicating that the customers of the place were frequently troubled with nightmares. All of this paraphernalia was gathered up and confiscated to be used for evidence.

A memorandum book which Morris had in his possession showed that he had not confined all of his operations to the office. It contained numerous entries of plays that had been made outside. In fact, the first play made by Hennessy was recorded in this book. In his complaint, Mr. Comstock alleges that Morris did business openly on the sidewalk, giving out slips and taking money, with a uniformed policeman standing within a few feet.

The second place visited was at 345 East Eighty-first Street. John Blaess, a shoemaker, of 1,358 Third Avenue, is the lessee of the ground floor of the building. He has a little shop in front, and there are two rooms in the rear. Evidently the proprietor of the policy game had warning, as every evidence of wrongdoing had been removed. When Mr. Comstock's agent called at the place on several occasions he transacted business with a young man named "Eddie," who did not have the regular outfit, but dealt with a hand book.

Blaess gave out the slips showing the drawings, it is alleged. A button near the shoemaker's bench was connected with a "buzzer" in the back room, which was used to summon "Eddie" if the would-be customer looked as though he could be trusted.

On one occasion, while Mr. Comstock's agent was in the place, a young girl came in and secured a slip. Blaess evidently suspected all was not safe when he saw the detectives enter. Reaching for a ball, he began to whistle and said he was going for some beer. He was a good-natured German, was Bobb, until one of the detectives told him what he had better wait a little while. Then he tried to be merry, but it was of no use. While the rooms were being searched an old woman came in and expressed a desire to invest 5 cents. She was told that she could not buy policy there, but she protested that she had bought a "row" there in the morning.

Blaess protested that he had nothing to do with the game. He acknowledged that he sometimes played himself, but he had nothing to do with the game at his place. The lease of the place, in Blaess's name, was secured, and he and Morris were taken down to the Centre Street Police Court, where the two men were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth.

Morris was charged with selling policy, and the charge against Blaess was that of being proprietor of a place where gambling was carried on. The two men were held for examination on Friday. The backer of the Eighty-first Street place is believed to be a man who has been in the business for many years and who has frequently fallen into Mr. Comstock's hands.

Another place, in the rear of Vincenzo Leone's barber's shop, at 334 East Eleventh Street, was raided on Monday, and a large amount of damaging evidence was secured. Leone was held for examination on Friday.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK LEASES SOLD.

The Sale Was over Willard Lester's Protest and Each Lease Brought $1.

The leases of the Hotel Brunswick properties were sold yesterday under the receiver's order by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. The property consists of five separate pieces, and they were sold separately.

The first lease put up was that of 1 East Twenty-sixth Street. No sooner had the auctioneer asked for bids than Mr. Willard Lester, who said he held the title to the property at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, objected to the sale of the lease and read the following statement to the auctioneer:

"This Spring Mr. Josiah H. Baker was in occupation of the premises described in this lease as receiver of the corporation known as the Hotel Brunswick Company, which had previously succeeded Michael, Kinzler & Southgate as tenants. He was then in arrears for rent, and I, as trustee and executor under the last will and testament of A. Gerald Hull, deceased, obtained an order in the Supreme Court requiring Baker to pay me the rent then due or immediately surrender the possession of the premises. Baker did not pay the rent, and I did not at that time enforce the order. Subsequently I agreed with Mr. Baker to accept one-half of the rent reserved in the lease from that date to the first day of July, 1896, upon the agreement that in consideration thereof he would on that day surrender to me the possession of the premises without putting me to my remedy under the statute.

"In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Baker delivered to me the possession of said premises on the said first day of July, and I am now in actual physical possession of the same. In consequence thereof, I claim that the lease referred to is canceled and that neither the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Sturgis, receiver, nor any other person or corporation has any right, title, or interest in said lease which can be sold, and I therefore forbid the sale of the same.

"I further state that in case any person purchases this lease and it shall be decided that it is not canceled before he can obtain possession of the premises, he will have to dispossess me, and will be immediately called upon to pay $9,500, which would be the amount of rent in arrears provided the lease was not held to be canceled."

When Mr. Lester had read the statement the auctioneer proceeded with the sale of the lease. The only bidder was Mr. William R. Strong, who is the beneficiary under the will of A. Gerald Hull and who bought the lease for the sum of $1. Mr. Strong also bought the leases of 3 East Twenty-sixth Street, known as the Lattimer property, 225 and 227 Fifth Avenue, known as the Livernore property, and 231 Fifth Avenue, known as the Fiske property, for $1 each.

The only bidder for the lease of 229 Fifth Avenue, which was known as the Sterne property, was W. W. West, who, it was said, represented Mr. Wallace, the present owner. Mr. West bought the lease for $1.

The auction of the furniture and fittings of the hotel was then proceeded with.

TWO MEN ARE BADLY SCALDED.

One of Them While Cleaning a Boiler Is Fatally Hurt.

Antonio Pataffe, a laborer, twenty-three years old, of 87 Elizabeth Street, was severely burned about the face and body yesterday morning while cleaning a boiler on the American Line pier at Fulton Street and the North River. Surgeon Stivers of the Hudson Street Hospital, who attended the man, says the injuries will prove fatal.

Joseph F. Moore, thirty-three years old, a machinist of 258 Avenue B, employed in the machine department of the New-York Steam Heating Company, at 173 Washington Street, was severely cut and scalded by the explosion of a steam variator yesterday morning. Moore had just finished putting the variator together and was about to test it when the explosion occurred. His injuries, although severe, are not necessarily fatal. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Detectives Board Steamship Nueces.

Three Central Office detectives boarded the Mallory Line steamship Nueces on her arrival at Quarantine from Galveston yesterday. They would not say for whom they were looking. On the vessel's arrival at her pier they came ashore without prisoners. It is supposed they were following a false clue. The steamship officials would not tell of the detectives' visit.

FARR, THE DEAD, BLAMED

TESTIMONY TENDS TO SHOW HE SAW THE DANGER SIGNALS.

The Engineer Whistled a Response. Flew by the Distance Signal at a Rate of Forty or Forty-five Miles an Hour, and When Near the Crossing Tried His Best to Stop—Farr's Conductor and Fireman Confirm the Towerman's Story.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The testimony brought out at to-day's session of the Coroner's inquest of the meadow railroad collision seems to fix the direct responsibility for the accident upon the dead engineer of the Reading Railroad express, Edward Farr.

From the testimony, Farr's action in running at a speed of forty-five miles an hour past a danger signal seems inexplicable, and as the man is dead the reason for it will probably never be known.

Farr's reputation was that of an experienced engineer and a man of exceptionally high moral character, and not of a reckless or careless disposition. Only two weeks previous to the accident his train was signalled to stop at this very crossing, and he promptly brought his train under control.

One witness to-day, Conductor Pinkerton, of the express, testified that Farr saw the signal set at the crossing, for he heard him give the regular signal in reply to notify the towerman that he had the signal—a blast of his whistle. Conductor Pinkerton intimated, rather than charged, that the signal was suddenly changed on Farr, as he heard the whistle blow furiously in a moment again for what he took to be another signal blast.

Still, this witness was forced to admit that when he looked from the platform of the car the danger signal was set, and this position of the semaphore was corroborated by every other witness.

It was shown that Farr made every effort to stop his train when he saw the coming collision, and succeeded in reducing its speed from forty-five miles an hour to fifteen miles in a few hundred feet. He might have jumped after putting on the air brakes and reversing his engine, but he died with his hand on the lever of his engine.

Tower Operator George F. Hauser, who set the signals, told a straightforward story as to the positions of the semaphores, and declared that he did not move the signals on the Reading Line from the way they were set when he entered the tower, which was at danger, but only moved those on the West Jersey Road to a clear track.

Witness testified that it is usual to give a first-class express right of way on railroads over such trains as the excursion, and that Hauser did an unusual thing in giving the latter train the right of way. Still, as the danger signal was set for him, Farr should have stopped, even if it was usual for his train to get the right of way.

He was asked by Prosecutor Perry why he then gave the excursion the right of way. He explained that he considered that he would delay the excursion five minutes if he held it up, and by giving the express the cautionary signal he would slow up, and there would be only a delay to the flier of a half minute.

Hauser had slowed up the express about two weeks ago, when it was necessary for him to go down to the lower floor of the tower, but said that it was unusual to hold the express.

Foreman Evans asked him if he was not disobeying the rules of the company by giving the excursion the right of way. Hauser answered that, considering the relative distance from the crossing of the two trains, he did not think he did.

Asked if he thought of the difference between the speed of the two trains approaching the crossing, he replied that the danger signal was against the flier, and it should have slowed up. Hauser affirmed that on the night two weeks ago, when the danger signal was against the same express, the engineer ran past, although he did slow his train down until it was under control.

Fireman Hollahan of the express testified that he did not see the signals until the train was within twenty-five feet of the distance signal, and it was then set at danger. As the train approached the crossing Hollahan was on the tender firing up. The engine was a big camel-backed machine and the firebox is back of the cab, and a man working there cannot see ahead.

Hollohan heard the whistle blow, and, going up, saw the distance signal against them and the excursion train approaching the crossing. He saw that a collision might occur, and got on the step, ready to jump, but, changing his mind, went into the tender, where he remained until the crash came. As he blew the whistle Engineer Farr shut off the steam and put on the air brakes. The brakes seemed to Hollohan to work all right. Farr said nothing to him nor he to Farr. As the train approached the crossing Hollohan saw the red danger signal.

Hollohan said that he did not jump when he got on the engine steps, as he first intended to do, because he thought Farr would succeed in slowing up, as he was trying to do. The train was going at the rate of forty or forty-five miles an hour, to the best of the witness's knowledge, when it passed the distance signal.

Hollohan said that on the evening, two weeks ago, when the signals were against them, Farr slowed down to four or five miles an hour. On the night of the accident, Hollohan gave it as his opinion, Farr did his best to stop his train as soon as he saw the signals. This concluded Hollohan's testimony.

Engineer Greiner of the excursion train testified that he got a clear signal and went over the tracks at the crossing at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He did not notice the express particularly until it was nearly atop of his train, as he was attentively watching for his signals, and supposed the express would stop at the danger signal.

Fireman Morris Newell of the excursion train confirmed Mr. Greiner's testimony.

The inquest will probably not conclude until Thursday.

ELEVEN MONTHS FOR A SWINDLER.

Rogers Made Women His Prey for Sums of Less Than a Dollar Each.

Eleven months in the penitentiary was the punishment meted out in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to Thomas P. Rogers, convicted on Thursday last of collecting 40 cents from Mrs. Elizabeth Scofield of City Island on the pretence of receiving a three months' subscription from her to the Ladies Home Journal of Philadelphia. In addition to Mrs. Scofield, Roundsman Benjamin Wolf, who arrested Rogers on July 25, had the names of forty other women whom Rogers had swindled and who were ready to appear against him, and the addresses of other women in Westchester County, Fordham, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, from whom the prisoner had collected sums ranging from $1 down to 40 cents, all for the alleged subscription.

Justice Hinsdale, before whom the case was tried, scored the prisoner heavily in pronouncing sentence, saying he was of the class of petty scoundrels who preyed upon women for insignificant sums, hoping the small amount would prove the bar to prosecution if discovered.

Rogers, when arrested, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court, before Magistrate Crane, who recognized him as a man who had swindled Mrs. Crane out of 40 cents for a subscription. This Rogers admitted.

Among the witnesses called to testify to his former bad character was an old white-haired gentleman, who gave his name as W. W. Pascoe, and said he was Mayor of Caldwell, N. J.

AN ALLEGED REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

Henry Marnell Charged with Swindling His Mother-in-Law.

Henry Marnell, twenty-eight years old, caretaker of the house 59 West Fifty-third Street, was committed in Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Kudlich, for examination to-day.

The charge is a technical one of grand larceny, made by the defendant's mother-in-law, Barbara Klemm of 779 Seventh Avenue. Mrs. Klemm alleges that she paid her son-in-law $500 for a piece of real estate in Westchester County, and that she received a receipt for the money and no deed for the property.

Marnell stated that he purchased the property through Thomas Overton and A. E. Sumner of the New-York and Westchester Real Estate Company, and that he had had reverses and had accepted $250 for the property.

Mrs. Klemm's attorney told the Court that he believed the concern mentioned by Marnell was a fraud, which was swindling people, and asked for an adjournment that he might get the books of the firm.

Injunction Against the City Denied.

Judge Wheeler handed down a decision in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Samuel Pine against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in which the plaintiff asked for a preliminary injunction restraining the diversion of water near his lands. The water in question is in one of the branches of the Byram River, in Westchester County. The Court denies the motion, on the ground that it does not appear but that there would be enough water left for all ordinary riparian properties, and that no damages would ensue that could not be remedied by a suit at law.

May Retire Chief of Police Donovan.

The Hoboken Police Commissioners have under consideration the retirement of Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan on half pay. Chief Donovan's health is not good, and he is now at Lexington, N. Y.; the Commissioners having been compelled to grant him a month's leave, in addition to his regular Summer vacation of one month. He will have completed the requisite thirty years' term Sept. 26. He has been Chief twenty-seven years.

PROPOSED TAX RATE $2.14

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Suggested Rate Twenty-three Cents Higher than That of Last Year—On an Assessed Valuation of $2,106,484,905 It Will Raise $44,900,330.28—Cab Numbers Must Be Secured Firmly—Fire Extinguishers for the Departments.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday after an adjournment of two weeks, and Chairman Olcott, for the Finance Committee, reported a resolution to fix the tax rate for the city for this year.

The rate suggested is $2.14 for each $100 of assessed valuation of real estate. This is 23 cents higher than the rate for last year, which was $1.91. The corporation tax proposed is $1.8276 on each $100.

The committee's report, which was a very long one, showed the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the city to be $2,106,484,905, an increase of $89,537,243 over 1895.

The total expenses of the City Government for this year, as estimated in the budget, are $46,496,571.31. From this sum, $2,500,000 of the general fund is to be taken, which leaves the net amount of the budget as $43,996,571.31. An estimate for contingencies places the amount at $903,758.97. This, added to the budget as above, makes the total amount to be raised by taxation this year $44,900,330.28.

The valuation of the real and personal property, exclusive of corporations, is $2,049,363,688. At the rate of $2.14 on each $100, this will raise $43,856,352.92. The assessed valuation on corporations is $57,121,217. At $1.8276 on each $100, this will raise $1,043,947.36, making a total of $44,900,330.28.

It was ordered that the report be printed in The City Record. It will lie over until the next meeting of the board.

It seems that Alderman Olcott could not rush through the matter of fixing the rate and having the rolls completed, because Commissioner Barker had said that it is impossible to marry it alone. Twenty years ago the rolls were fixed by the Aldermen, who hired clerks at a cost of about $11,000. The Tax Department finally took charge of the work, and saved the city this amount annually. It would take ninety men thirty days to fix up the rolls, and the work cannot be rushed through quite as fast as Mr. Olcott wishes.

The Committee on Legislation asked for $100 to cover its expenses in connection with the drafting of the charter of Greater New-York. The request was laid over. This committee also made a report of its meeting with the Supervisors and Aldermen of the Counties of Kings, Richmond, and Queens.

The Law Committee reported on a amendment to the ordinance requiring cab drivers to have their numbers on metal plates, so as to make it compulsory for them to have these plates securely fastened to the cabs. The amendment was adopted.

Alderman Ware introduced a resolution to permit the Republican County Committee to place its banner on the north side of Thirty-eighth Street. This is the banner that Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of the Nonpareils has complained of. The amendment was not reached before the board adjourned.

A communication was received from the Newsdealers' Association asking for an immediate report from the Committee on Law and Streets as to the "crook" proposition of Mr. Kein. The report will be made at the next meeting of the board.

By a vote of 25 to 2 the board instructed the Public Works Commissioner to furnish six "Little Giant" fire extinguishers for each of the city departments.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to place at the intersections of all streets signs bearing the names of the streets. It was referred to the Committee on Law.

Postal Telegraph Company Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company was held yesterday in the office, 253 Broadway, and the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Joan W. Mackay, Sir C. H. Van Horne, Lord Mount Stephen, Charles R. Cramer, Richard V. Dey, Albert S. Chandler, Edward C. Platt, George G. Ward, and W. H. Baker.

Lost a Valuable Elk's Tooth.

J. K. Harris of the firm of Flanden & Harris of 721 and 723 Broadway, lost an elk's tooth, with his wife's portrait inside, last Saturday, in the neighborhood of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Harris has been in the habit of wearing two elk's teeth attached to his watch chain. They are both fine specimens, and he values them highly.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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SYNOPSIS.

Newport harbor is alive with beautiful pleasure craft, gathered there to witness or take part in the annual races. Honoria Hensler has come on board the Neckan, the yacht of her rich Vanderwater cousins. She is rich in beauty and all feminine charms, but not in worldly goods, and is engaged to Stanley Chauncey Parkes, poor but brilliant college professor. Among the other guests are Charley Gisborne, a commonplace young man; a distinguished foreign Prince, and Mrs. Dennett Dennett, a social leader. While at dinner that night a heavy yacht anchors very close to the Neckan. It proves to be the Pendragon, in which Sir Brooke Boltenley, a rich mine owner and heir-presumptive to a Dukedom, and his friend, Lord Gadsden, are going around the world. The races have brought them to Newport. Mrs. Dennett is delighted at this news, for Sir Brooke's acquaintance is an acquisition of her London social career. Meanwhile from the Pendragon Sir Brooke has noticed the beautiful Honoria on the brilliantly lighted deck of the Neckan. She is simply clad in white silk and has a long-stemmed American Beauty rose pinned to her waist. Lord Gadsden explains who she is, and calls her "the best-equipped flirt in these or any other waters." He had met her while in America the year before. He tells of her beauty and of her cold, heartless nature. Sir Brooke is impressed, interested, and resolves to meet her. He finds recognizes Mrs. Dennett.

The next morning the two men go on board the Neckan to pay their compliments to Mrs. Dennett and meet Honoria. It is the first day of the races, and Jack Pepperidge, the husband of one of the Vanderwater girls, is to follow in his own boat, and Honoria is to go along as mascot. Sir Brooke is invited to accompany them. His devotion to Honoria is marked, and he saves her from a situation that might have resulted in her being washed overboard. She is pleased with his attention, and once, when her darling has been met with presumption from him, does she think of her lover and resent it. The indignation from this "fancy pas" soon passes away, and when they part he bears for the rose she has worn. "Not this one," she replies.

Shortly after this, at the De Ruyckens ball, Sir Brooke is made furious at Honoria's conduct with the Prince, whose attention she exclusively has. This is so marked that Mrs. Pepperidge begs her, but to no avail. Sir Brooke has decided to sail to Bar Harbor in the Neckan, but not go on account of the Prince. Late in the evening he manages to dance with Honoria, and after a talk promises to go with her. She comes away with a withered American rose in his hand. When returning to the Neckan he discovers that the Prince has been taken on board by the Neckan party, and is thereupon compelled to offer him the hospitality of his yacht. On board Lord Gadsden, noticing Sir Brooke's dejected condition, soundly berates him for allowing a penniless aristocrat like the Prince to stand in his way, all of which the subject of the conversation accidentally overhears.

CHAPTER IV.

"Billy, Billy!" exclaimed Sir Brooke. "Under our own roof! I mean, on our own deck!"

"How came he to be on our own deck? By way of a confounded infamy! A blackleg after some heiress and her money—"

"You are quite mistaken, my Lord," began the object of wrath with coolness.

"Don't you my-lord me! I have nothing to hear from such cattle!"

"That is not the usual characteristic of British justice, Lord Gadsden," said the pretender, tossing his cigar over the rail. "If it strikes, it hears."

"Quite so," said Sir Brooke. "I don't see what you can have to say for yourself. But, if you wish to speak, why, we will hear."

"I don't know that I will," said Lord Gadsden.

"Come, come, Billy! He may be on the trail of some mystery, who knows? Perhaps one of Gorchavine's people, or perhaps he hails from what answers for Scotland Yard over here."

"You mean Pinkerton's men? Nothing of the sort, Sir Brooke. And there is no mystery about it, either."

"Just a common, vulgar impostor," said Billy.

"The plain truth, gentlemen, is that I live by my pen. I am a writer by profession—a story writer—a literary hack, you may call it. I dare say you may have read some of my work—"

"Not I!" said Billy.

"Not much in our line, I fancy!" said Sir Brooke.

"Well, that's as it may be. I have written up the detective story, and the bowl and lagger story, and the New-England dialect story, and the New-York slums, and the Southwestern ranch, and the rest of them, and I found that in the curiosity to know about the lives of the Four Hundred, so-called, snobbish, but real, it could be made a matter of great moment to me to be able to do the yachting season, Newport, Bar Harbor, and life among the multimillionaires. And I made my plans accordingly. I have happened to live in Italy in my youth, and knew the language and localities. I chose a title I thought extinct, there—I believe he is a Count himself, or something of that sort—and registered at a big hotel, and the fish leaped at the bait, and here I am."

"Well, I'll be dashed," said Billy.

"That I had no other or more ultimate intention I beg you to believe me."

"I don't know why we should believe you," said Billy. "In false colors, under a false name, obtaining hospitality under false pretenses."

"Not altogether. The people who entertained me wanted a Prince to display to their acquaintances. I furnished one. I have given them the satisfaction of making the desired display. I think that account may be called square."

"Splitting hairs!" said Billy.

"I have regretted the imposition when among men—"

"And how about it when among women?" asked Sir Brooke.

"Nothing whatever to regret there."

"Nothing," said Sir Brooke sternly, "to regret in relation to Miss Hensler last night?"—for the dawn was already creeping broadly over the sea. "By heaven! when you only owe it to my clemency that your theft has not already been denounced to her!"

"Theft is a hard word, Sir Brooke. What have I stolen? I borrowed for a period what it is impossible to steal—a title of which it seems you thought too poorly to use it; and I have conducted myself while using it in a manner to do it no discredit, and I return it with no more injury than my brief wear—"

"You have stolen confidence, trust—"

"On the contrary, I have rather fostered those qualities. And as for Miss Hensler—"

"Ah!"

"I have already taken her into my confidence. I think she was more amused by the jest than concerned by the fraud."

"By Jove!" said both the young men together."

"As playing him on you for all he was worth," added Billy.

"I suppose," continued the ci-devant Prince, "it was a fraud. But perhaps I may say that it was undertaken in the interest of truth. And in the face of it, I can hardly ask you to believe that I am in the main 'indifferent honest.'"

"Very indifferent," said Lord Gadsden.

Sir Brooke was silent a moment, filliping the ash of his cigar with great care. "I don't know," said he then, "whether I owe you an apology or you owe me one. But it seems to me altogether too much

"You Had Best Leave for Your Estates To-morrow."

monkeys. But, for my part, I like honest company."

The trial races were over, and the Neckan was at last moving up the blue Atlantic, that rippled in sunshine, placid as a pond. The little tan on Honoria's cheek only seemed to make her beauty burn the clearer; and in her white jacket she still wore her rose. As Mrs. Dennett Dennett saw her pacing the deck with Sir Brooke she had great hopes of her.

But as Lady Christopher saw her, that good woman thanked Heaven that her own dear Jane and Maria were of an entirely different creation from this girl, who queened it over every man and woman she met, excepting only Lady Christopher. Still, Lady Christopher was, on the whole, in a kindly mood, for she might have lived at home a hundred years and not have known Sir Brooke and Lord Gadsden, and now it would go hard if she did not turn this new acquaintance to the advantage of her dear girls. "So very different from our English girls," she could not, however, help sighing to Mrs. Dennett Dennett, as she removed her goggles.

"Yes, more's the pity," said her companion. "If they were like her, the Dukes and Earls and things would be marrying at home and not taking our money out of the country."

"Dear Mrs. Dennett Dennett, you say such extraordinary things! You really do not approve the way Miss Hensler—"

"I do, perfectly," puffed Mrs. Dennett Dennett, unswathing herself of one of her several veils.

"Such remarkable standards," sighed Lady Christopher. "Does she always wear an American Beauty rose because she is an American beauty?"

"I shouldn't wonder!" said Mrs. Dennett Dennett.

"And when at sea?"

"Oh, there is plenty of cold storage on board. And the men keep her supplied. You should have seen them come."

"Her heart's the best cold storage I know of," said Charley Gisborne, who was reposing not far away.

"Quite so. She has every appearance of it. No, indeed," murmured Lady Christopher directly, in response to her own thoughts, "if my dear girls never marry they will never throw themselves at a man in that style."

"My dear Lady Christopher, don't you see that it is the man who is throwing himself at her?" said Mrs. Dennett Dennett.

"Not at all. I only see a very accomplished flirt."

"Sir Brooke a flirt? Oh, no!"

"I have never before associated where a man was spoken of as a flirt."

"Dear Lady Christopher, you have so much to learn!"

"I have had," said Lady Christopher, gathering her cloak about her as she rose and steadying her rather uncertain sea legs, "since I left home a great variety of lessons in underbreeding."

"The doctor of divinity had the worst of it," said Charley Gisborne, relating the affair afterward, "but the dear D. D. meant well."

Lady Christopher met Sir Brooke presently on her way, as he sprang to assist her swaying progress. Honoria, saying she must post her journal, and leaving him. He held in his fingers the rose she had happened to drop from her jacket.

"You find the American Beauty very agreeable, Sir Brooke," she said, amiably.

"Fine," he said. "Very full blown."

"A little too much so," she replied, opening her eyes.

"I shall try to transplant it," he said.

"Is that wise?"

"Oh, I have arranged it."

"Is it possible—do I understand you—"

"But there are many others I like better."

"Then why in the world do you—"

"Why must I limit myself to one? If there were only one rose, I should say the lovely white English rose with its pure heart was the one. But I don't know why I may not have that and this, too."

She Loosened the Rose Her Lips Had Touched.

Lady Christopher looked straight before her, as if she were turning to stone. Sir Brooke was Sir Brooke, and the possible heir to a dukedom besides, and much must be condoned. But for the moment Lady Christopher felt she was in very strange company, and walked on alone.

The Neckan made no haste, loitering up the coast. She put into port once, and Honoria went ashore with Sir Brooke to show him a certain scheme of frescoes where, on the interior walls of a public building, the pristine simplicity of art on the first floor led to the graphic interpretation of romance on the next, and, still mounting, to the utmost complexity of decoration on a flight higher.

"I must show you," she said, "that we do have some things over here as fine as the best you have at home."

"You showed me that long ago," he said.

If she did not announce her neighborhood to Chauncey Parkes it was because she was not sure, she said to herself, that it was worth while for so short a time. And then one night they watched the great lighthouse lay its revolving beams upon the water as they lay at anchor off the Shoals while the Vanderwaters went to see some friends there. And when they reached Bar Harbor there was a week's festivity there, and every hour of it all that Sir Brooke passed with Honoria she was certainly lovelier than she had been before. He was still young, and, in spite of his own ideas of his prowess in affairs of the heart, he was more familiar with big game in Africa than with women in drawing rooms. And if, her beauty dazzling, her rather proud and arch spirit making her sweetness the more honeyed, she did not quite carry captive the simplicity of his nature, it was perhaps because a certain sincerity there, underlying faults and follies, failed to strike an answering note in hers. Possibly there was a certain fascination in the alternate attraction and repulsion that he experienced, and he never felt it more than one morning when he left her leaning forward over the balustrade, a trellis above her waving its white York roses in the sunny wind everywhere against blue sky above and around her, and her own red roses clasped on her breast, while her hair escaped from the white lace scarf blown off from her head like the scarf of Iris, her color rose and dimpled and deepened, her white-open eyes reflecting the gleams of the sea, and her smile the intensity of the sunshine.

"I shall never see a rose," he said, "without thinking of you. Although I often wonder why it is this particular rose you so affect."

"Because it is particularly delicious," she said.

"No more so—except because you wear it," he was holding her hand at the moment, "than others that I know."

She bent and held her lips a moment at the topmost blossom of the bunch she wore.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LOWER PRICES AS THE RESULT OF THE MOORE FAILURE.

Undue Uneasiness Created by the Closing of the Chicago Exchange—Eastern Interests Not Concerned in the Speculative Collapse—St. Paul's Earnings Continue Favorable—Active Speculation in September Pork—Withdrawals of Gold from the Treasury.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Interest centred to-day in the Moore failure in Chicago, which was announced after midnight, and particulars of which were rather difficult to obtain in this city. The decision of the Governors of the Chicago Exchange to suspend business pending an adjustment of the firm's affairs, while, perhaps, conservative, lent an air of undue importance to the failure. Chicago is, of course, a big city, but as yet its Stock Exchange plays a very small part in the financial affairs of the country. The business done on its floor rarely exceeds a few thousand shares, and a day of 10,000 shares is regarded as something phenomenal. Nevertheless, the announcement that the Stock Exchange of Chicago had been closed was more or less alarming to the uninitiated, and caused rather free selling of stocks both in this city and in London.

For many weeks speculation in the Moore stocks—Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit—has monopolized the Chicago Exchange, and prices for them had been "jackscrewed" up to a point where legitimate buyers could not be found. The Moores, in their effort to sustain the stocks, became large borrowers from the Chicago banks, but on terms which, according to all accounts, were absolutely safe to the banks. The end came yesterday, when they could borrow no more money. Fortunately, the speculation has been confined exclusively to Chicago, the financial community of the East not being interested except as spectators. First prices here were about a point below yesterday's closing, but a further decline carried them down about a point to a point and a half more. Then the short interest began taking profits, and about two-thirds of the loss was recovered. In the afternoon great dullness prevailed, accompanied by a sagging tendency, and at the close the losses among the active stocks ranged from ½ to 1½ points. The Granger stocks were notably weak. Burlington declined to 66½, the lowest price it has touched since it became a dividend payer, but it ended at 67⅜, a net loss of 2½ points. St. Paul fell to 65⅝, and closed at 66⅜, a net loss of 1½ points. Rock Island, after selling at 53¼, closed at 54⅛, a loss of 1⅛, and Northwestern ended at 92⅝, a net decline of 1½ points. The industrials suffered with the general list. Sugar sold at 101 and closed at 102, a net loss of 1⅜. Chicago Gas declined to 70⅛, but closed at 70¾, a loss of 1½. Tobacco and Leather preferred were also heavy at declines of 1 point in the latter and 1½ in the former.

There was little news outside of the Chicago failure. The St. Paul earnings for the last week in July showed only a moderate increase, but nevertheless the earnings were larger than in any corresponding week since 1892. There was active speculation in September pork, and the prices were stampeded. Wheat was fairly steady. There was $100,000 gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for Canada yesterday's loss to the Treasury from withdrawals was $180,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for thirty and sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months. Commercial paper quotations were nominal, no business done.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,231,625; balances, $5,749,100; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $186,340.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68⅞. There were sales of 2,000 ounces at 69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@53⅞.

Bar silver closed in London at 31⅝ per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Exports from Jan. 1, 1893, to date	$30,588,783	$29,841,651	
Exports for same period	29,841,651		
Net exports	$20,746,867		
Net exports to date, 1895	15,725,063		
Net exports to date, 1894	71,317,077		
Net exports to date, 1893	56,826,663		

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet but firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.85¾ for sixty days, and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜ and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5-10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c. premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25 premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛ premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mount Morris	100
American Ex	165	Nat. Bk of N. A.	130
Chase National	100	National Union	202½
Chatham	230	New-Amsterdam	190
Chemical	2,000	New-York	225
Fifth Avenue	2,800	New-York Co	610
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Ninth National	105
Fourth National	160	Park	250
Gallatin National	280	Pacific	100
Hanover	300	Republic	125
Irving	140	Seaboard Nat.	170
Lincoln National	250	Second National	225
Manhattan	207	State of New-York	105
Market & Fulton	200	Third National	103
Mechanic's	185	U. S. National	175
Merchants'	180	West Side	275
Merchants' Ex	111	Western National	110½
Metropolis	400		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1½, to 67¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 44; Erie 1st preferred ⅜, to 28; New-York Central, ⅜, to 93½; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 58½; Erie, ⅜, to 13½; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 92¾, and Atchison, ⅜, to 11¾. Reading sold at 5¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 5-16 for money, and 3-16, to 113⅜, for the account.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

E. T., V. & G. con...1 | N. P. & M. 1st, t. r.2½

DECLINED.

Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1 | St. L. Southwest. 1st,2
L., N. A. & C. con...2 | Va. Mid. gen. gtd. stamped...
Mo., K. & T. 1st....1 | 1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were ¼ lower for the 4s, 1925. There was a sale of $10,000 2s, registered, at 94. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	112¾	113⅝
4s, c., 1925	112¾	113⅝
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	110	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable Sept. 1. Books close Aug. 10 and reopen Sept. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	—2¾	145	149	5
American Cotton Oil	9	9	9	9	—⅛	9	9⅜	100
American Cotton Oil pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1⅜	40	41¾	155
American Express	109	109	109	109	..	105	110	10
*American Sugar Refineries	102¾	102¾	101	102	—1⅜	101⅝	102⅜	48,775
*American Sugar Refineries pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—1½	96	97½	317
American Tel. & Cable Co	89½	89½	89½	89½	..	..	89	21
American Tobacco	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57	—1½	56¾	57	10,246
American Tobacco pf	95	95	95	95	—2	88	98	110
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11	—⅜	10⅞	11	2,300
A., T. & S. F. pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞	—½	15¾	16	400
Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15¼	15½	—⅛	15⅛	16	100
*Bay State Gas	17	17	17	17	..	16	17¼	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	81	81	81	81	..	78	81	25
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝	—⅛	20	21	642
Canada Southern	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	48¾	—⅝	43¾	43¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	..	13	13¼	25
Chicago Great Western	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛	6¾	8⅜	200
Chicago Gas	70⅝	71¼	70⅛	70¾	—1½	70½	70¾	11,065
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68	68	66¾	67⅜	—2½	67⅛	67⅜	25,375
Chicago & Northwestern	92⅝	93¼	92	92⅝	—1¼	92½	92⅝	3,807
C., M. & St. P.	67	67	65⅝	66¼	—1½	66	66⅜	42,870
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	54½	54½	53¼	54⅛	—1⅛	54	54⅜	6,132
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23½	23	22½	23	..	22	23½	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	39½	39½	37	37	—3	38	40	400
Consolidated Gas Company	142½	142½	142¼	142¾	—½	141½	144	100
Delaware & Hudson	113¾	113¾	113	113	..	117¾	119½	52
Del., Lack. & Western	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	—¼	149¾	150	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	..	10½	10⅝	2,233
General Electric	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	—¼	23½	23⅝	1,700
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90	—1	89½	91½	100
Iowa Central pf	22	23	22	22	—2	21½	23	300
Lacled Gas	15	16	15¾	15¾	—⅛	18	18⅜	300
Lake Erie & Western	14⅜	14½	14	14⅜	—⅛	14	15⅛	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	61½	61¾	61½	61½	..	61	62½	115
Lake Shore	140	140	140	140	—2	140	141	225
Long Island	68	68	68	68	..	68½	71	3
Louisville & Nashville	42⅝	43¼	42⅛	43	—⅞	43½	43⅝	8,882
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	—1⅜	12½	13	150
Manhattan Consolidated	85½	86	85	85⅝	—⅜	85½	85¾	7,345
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	19	19½	19	19¾	—⅜	19⅛	19⅝	400
Missouri Pacific	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16⅞	—⅝	16⅜	16⅝	955
*National Lead pf	80½	81	80½	81	—1	80⅜	81⅛	320
National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	..	14	15½	100
New-Jersey Central	92	92¼	91½	92	—½	92	92½	1,152
New-York Central	90½	90½	89½	90¼	—1½	91	92	148
N. Y., N. H. & H.	102	102	102	102	..	102	104	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	—1⅞	21½	23	120
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	..	7¾	7½	10
North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	..	3¾	4	630
Pacific Mail	18¾	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	—⅜	17¾	18	600
Phila. & Read., 2d in. pd.	10	10½	10	10⅜	+⅛	10⅛	10⅜	2,820
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	..	11	12⅜	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	141⅜	141⅜	141¾	141¾	—2¾	142	144	170
St. Paul & Duluth	18	18	18	18	—1	..	20	100
St. Paul & Omaha	54	54	54	54	—½	53½	54½	800
Southern Railway	7	7	7	7	..	7½	7⅝	50
Southern Railway pf	20	20	20	20	—⅜	19½	19⅝	505
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	—⅛	15⅝	16	425
Texas Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..	6¾	6¾	10
Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..	7⅜	7½	165
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	..	..	..
U. S. Cordage pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..	13⅜	14½	200
*U. S. Leather pf	40½	47	40	47	—1	47	47¾	3,560
U. S. Rubber pf	70½	70¾	69¾	69⅝	..	70	70½	91
Wabash pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+⅜	5	5½	10
Wabash pf.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛	13¼	13½	500
Western Union Telegraph	78	78⅜	77½	78	—⅜	77¾	78	6,457
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¼	7¼	7	7	—⅜	6¾	7½	1,455
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	—½	23⅝	26	100
Total sales								198,462

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs	69	69	69	69	—⅜	68¾	69	2,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	103¾	N Y Cent deb 5s	105
4,000	103¾	2,000	105
8,000	103¾	N Y. Ont & W Con 5s	110
A, T & S F gen 4s	72	3,000	110
4,000	72	Nor P Con 5s Tr Co certs assented	
2,000	72½	20,000	41
2,500	72	Nor Pac & Mon 1st Tr Co certfs	32½
11,000	72½	8,000	32¾
adjustment 4s	31¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	92
1,000	32	11,000	92
25,000	32	Ore R & N 5s Tr Co certs	91¾
15,000	32¾	10,000	91¾
5,000	32¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	104
25,000	32½	Trust Co certfs	104½
10,000	32	2,000	104½
Brook Elec 1st	78	2,000	104
2,000	78	Phil & Read gen 4s	68
Brook Un Gas 5s	101¾	Tr Co cts assented	67¾
5,000	101	10,000	71¾
2,000	101	5,000	72
Cent Pac 1st gen 5s	112	1,000	72¾
Ch. B & Q 5s, S F	104	Pitts. Shen. & L E 1st	88
2,000	104	1,000	88
Chi & N P 1st Trust Co certs	68	Rio Grande West 1st	66
3,000	68	2,000	66¾
10,000	68	2,000	66¾
Chi & N W S F 5s	66¾	1,000	66¾
5,000	104½	10,000	66
C & I 1st Tr Co cts	70	St L Southern 1st	69
5,000	70	5,000	68½
Cleve & Pitts S F	114	10,000	68
2,000	114	St P & Sioux C 1st	124
Col, H V & Tol 5s	84	2,000	124
2,000	84	San An & Ar Pass 4s	50
Col, H V & T G M 6s	55	1,000	50
Col & Ninth Av 1st	112½	So Pac N Mex 1st	102
4,000	112½	8,000	102
7,000	112½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	92
East Tenn Va & Ga Cons Gold Bds	102	7,000	82
2,000	102	1,000	81¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st	92¾	Tex & N O Cons 6s	92¾
Trust Co certs	49	10,000	92¾
3,000	49	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	70¾
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	16	1,000	70¾
10,000	90¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	16
Han & St Joe Cons	114	12,000	16
4,000	114	U P, D & G 1st	28¼
11th Ave 1st	100	5,000	28¼
1,000	100	5,000	28¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	113½	U S Cordage 1st Tr Co certfs	26
4,000	113½	10,000	26
L & N Un 4s	89	U S Leather Cy 6s	110¾
3,000	70	Va Mid G M gr stamped	95
Lo, S F & A Chi Cons	94	1,000	95
1,000	94	5,000	95
Met Elev 1st	90	Wabash 1st 5s	103
5,000	114	5,000	102½
Met Elev 2d	103¾	West Shore gtd 4s	101
6,000	103¾	7,000	100¼
Mich Cent 7s	118¾	6,000	100¼
2,000	118¾	4,000	100¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	78¾	5,000	100½
6,000	78¾	registered	100¾
5,000	78¾	2,000	100¾
2,000	78	West Jer bonds	98
Mo, K & T 2d	49½	5,000	98
5,000	49½	Wis Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	29
25,000	50	1,000	29
Nash, C & St L Con	93	2,000	93

Total sales $431,500

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The market for local stocks was very dull and there was no feature of interest. There were only three copper stocks dealt in, and the quotations were all somewhat lower than yesterday. Bay State Gas was the most active stock on the list; it dropped ⅝, to 8¼, and closed at 8⅜. Bay State Gas first 5s declined 3, to 75, on one sale. Dominion Coal lost ⅜, to 7⅞. Boston and Maine lost ½, to 154½, but closed at 155. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford lost a point, but recovered ¾, and closed at 163¾. Old Colony declined 1¾, to 174½, and Bell Telephone lost 1, to 199. Copper in London lost ½.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. H. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	4
Boston W. P.	50	..	50	..
Brooklyn	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3½	3¾	3½	..
West End	1½	1¾	1⅝	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	200	..	199	200
Erie	55	..	55½	..
Mexican	65	67	..	65
New-England	..	95	..	95

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7½	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
Dominion Coal pf	..	..	..	80
General Electric pf	60	..	60	50½
Illinois Steel	50⅝	..	..	..
Lamson Store Service	17	18	17	18
Philadelphia Co	18½	19¼	18¼	..
Reece Button Hole	19	19½	19½	20
Westinghouse Electric	49	50	49	50
West. Electric 1st pf	24½	26	..	..
Bay State Gas	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	9

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	200	202	203½	..
Boston & Lowell	..	206	..	204
Boston & Maine	152	..	..	206
Boston, R. B. & L.	..	..	151	..
Central Mass. pf	..	..	95	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	90	92½	..	92½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	97	98½	97	98½
Fitchburg pf	86	88	86	87
N. Y., N. H. & H.	162½	163	..	163½
Old Colony	170	175	176	176
West End	..	64	64	64½
Wisconsin Central pf	85	..	85	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	..	25	..
Atlantic	16	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	75¾	75⅞	76¼	76⅝
Butte & Boston	1½	2	..	2
Calumet & Hecla	300	305	..	305
Franklin	8½	10	9	10
Gold Coin	54	..	58	..
Merced	5	6	5	6
Pioneer	4	4½	4	4½
Quincy	..	109	..	108
Tamarack	71	..	72	..
Wolverine	6	7	6	6¾

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Mt. N.) ext. 6s	105	..	..	..
E., E. & M. V. 1st 6s	64	64¾	64¼	65½
E., E. & M. V., stamped	..	..	17½	..
Mexican Central 1st inc	..	119	..	..
Rutland 1st 6s	..	75	78	80
W. E. & R. 5s	60	64	63	70
B. U. Gas 2d 6s	1	2	..	..

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	..	1	2
Bay S G. inc. 7s	25	32	25	32

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Stock Exchange, being closed, brokers and commission houses have settled down to await future developments. No trades have been made. Both Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit stocks are held by banks as collateral at prices that warrant the holders in carrying them. There is no attempt to make a market, as commission houses and brokers alike agree in the policy of sustaining yesterday's quotations till the Exchange reopens.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit Co	92	99
American Bank Note	..	30
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	90
*American Surety Company	..	260
American Typefounders'	4	6¾
American Typefounders' pf	21	23
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	104¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	190
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187	197
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	113
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	113
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	155	160
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	..	100½
†Buffalo Street Railway	102	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	61	64
Celluloid Company stock	55	61
*Central & South American Tel	..	118
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	94	98
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & B. R. R	..	164
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	1/2½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	93	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	..	1¾
Equitable Gas N. Y.	190	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	80	90
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	70
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	290	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	53	56
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	86	90
Gunnison Tunnel	6	10
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	67
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	8
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	22
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	130
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	102½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	74
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Kings County Traction	41	44
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	140
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 1s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	..	76½
Logansport & Wab. Gas stock	60	65
Mortland Company pf	100	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	7
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	6
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	145
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exploration Co. 6s	..	50
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	..	85
Mutual Alliance Company of New-York	200	220
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg, Electric	167	168
Newburg Electric stock	50	56
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R	2½	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. s. stubs	..	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	25	29
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	65	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company bonds	55	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	82½	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. & W. stock	115	118
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Stock	10	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	105	115
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	13½
New-York Biscuit Co. 8s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	207	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	2
North Shore Traction pf	67	72
†Northwestern Telegraph 4s	108	112
Northwestern Telegraph stock	105	..
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	69½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	64	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	72½	75
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	60	70
Real Estate Trust Company	105	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	45
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	68	73
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	180
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	106½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	193
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	53	59
*Standard Gas	72	75
*Standard Gas pf	90	101
Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	274	278
†Steinway Railway 6s	110½	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	..	75
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	85	93
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	157	163
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	288
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	..	50
Trademen's National Bank	90	95
Trenton Potteries	..	80
Trow Directory pf	..	35
*Union Ferry stock	59	64
†Union Ferry 5s	100	104
†Union Railway 1st 5s	98	102
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	95	105
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	..	84½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	..
Union Typewriter pf	6½	7
United Electric Light & Power 1st	70	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co	205	215
*United States Trust	1045	..
Wagner Car Company	143½	152
*Washington Trust Company	180	190
Western Gas Company	80	90
†Western Gas Company bonds	84	90
Worcester Traction	13	15
Worcester Traction pf	85	88
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf	60	71

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	35⅜	35⅜	35	35	400
Am. Sug. Refs.	102	102⅜	101	102¼	18,760
Am. Tobacco	58¼	57½	58¼	58⅜	460
At., Top. & S. F.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	170
Chicago Gas	70¾	71½	70	71	1,360

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
D. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 20 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.
New York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 24th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third instalment, viz.: $1.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock; and $0.50 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 15th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, as that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian Star Brewing Company
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY THE KNICKERBOCKER BREWING COMPANY; MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY (known as the Third Mortgage Bonds) and
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY;

At the request of a majority of all classes of security holders, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company, and have organized by the selection of Mr. John G. Searles as Chairman. The notice to the holders of the 1st coupons of the first mortgage bonds and of the 2d and of the common since and including August 1st, 1895, on the third mortgage bonds followed by the suit which has been instituted for the foreclosure of the second mortgage, and that the property will shortly be sold under necessary, prompt action for the protection of the rights and property of the security holders.

A preliminary agreement has accordingly been prepared, and the terms and conditions thereof are now in the hands with the Central Trust Company of New-York.

The committee reserves the right to reject all deposits of securities not made on or before August 24th, 1896.

On the basis of the preliminary agreement the committee invites all depositors of securities to make new deposits of the same on payment of a pro-rata share of the expenses of the plan, the right of withdrawal if the plan of reorganization when announced by the committee is not satisfactory to them. Date, New York, August 31, 1896.

JOHN E. SEARLES,
ISAAC ESTEN BERG,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, and in all
A Legal Depository for Money,
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house
JOHN T. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Stanley, Secy. } W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Directors.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. S. Gross, John S. Rhoades,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
Ernest G. French, James D. Sheldon,
John N. Cordwell, Samuel Thomas,
R. T. Hutchings, Orgood Saffold,
W. P. Hamilton, John I. Waterbury,
E. T. Wilson.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS of CREDIT

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The New-York Times Publishing Company, Room 15, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. To the creditors and stockholders of The New-York Times Publishing Company: You are hereby notified that the committee has fixed AUG. 6, 1896, as the limit of time for depositing stock and claims under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement. All stockholders and creditors of said company participate thereto are required to deposit certificates of stock, or to deposit their claims on their promissory notes or debentures, as the case may be, with the Central Trust Company, 10 Broadway, New-York, before said date. Receipts therefor will be issued by the Trust Company.—Dated July 25, 1896.
GEORGE T. WILSON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE have this day been drawn for redemption in accordance with the indenture of trust, viz.:

24	320	1269	2819	3645	4290
59	629	1461	2946	3679	4318
88	645	1495	2963	3680	4451
148	800	1668	3001	3719	4483
154	801	1702	3169	3804	4653
174	1024	1859	3245	3823	4812
175	1092	2032	3257	3991	5027
183	1144	2052	3518	4107	5102
304	1197	2222	3604	4225	5268
311	1260	2335	3605	4279	

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, on presentation, at one hundred and five per cent. and accrued interest, and on Friday, the 21st day of August, 1896, interest on said bonds will cease.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.

Proposals will be received until noon of August 10th, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of bonds of the above issue sufficient to use the moneys now to the credit of the Sinking Fund.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE.
August 1st, 1896. 45 Wall Street.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
40 shs. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.
11 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
By order of Administrator.
20 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Liberty National Bank.
9 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
200 shs. Whitehall Chemical Co., (24 Whitehall St., N. Y.)
$100. The Lotos Club 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1808.
$5,000. St. Paul Gas Co. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1944.
50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
300 shs. Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. common.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
$33,000 Columbia Typewriter Manfg. Co. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1896.
Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the like may been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 43 Pine Street, New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

180TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 30, 1896.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 10th to stockholders of record on August 1, 1896.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 1 proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.
Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St.
New-York, Aug. 3, 1896.
To Mrs. Annie Dudley, Mrs. Graham, George Mc. Jones, Mrs. L. Kobzel, J. Mullin, Mrs. M. Montgomery, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. W. R. Wilkins, Mrs. Weston Watson, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. C. Berrian, whose goods were transferred from the former Standard Warehouse by the proprietors, The Geo. A. Schaefer & Sons Manufacturing Company, on their retirement from business; also,
To Thomas Brennan, Miss M. A. Broadhurst, Mrs. Mattie L. Dexter, Mrs. John Feeney, Wm. C. Monaghan, Charles E. Mill, R. Murray, Mrs. Mc. Mc. Moses, Mrs. P. M. Putnam, W. J. Simpson, C. J. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, G. W. Wheeler, Wm. H. Christy, Wm. Twombley, F. Crotin, A. H. Dayton, Mrs. L. Alexandre, Geo. H. Rice, H. L. Howell, E. S. Lee, M. Cotter, Charles La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams, F. R. Harris, Mrs. E. H. Saltus, Geo. B. Mallory, the Misses Kate and Cornelia Stevens, F. W. Vosburg, T. M. Walsh, Mrs. A. V. Stirling, Mrs. Julia E. Fay Evans, Mrs. J. A. Hyde, Mrs. K. C. or Chas. E. Jenkins, S. C. Boynton, D. M. Armstrong, H. Baetger, Mr. or Mrs. A. Blumenthal, T. W. Conkling, W. R. Childs, Frank Melville, Mrs. Wm. Marks:
In pursuance of the preliminary agreement the undersigned hereby notify you that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage and other charges upon the household goods, personal effects, and merchandise stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of September, 1896, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M. at the salesrooms of Justice & Co., auctioneers, 209 East 125th St.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER,
au5-law6wW Secretary and General Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-law6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH BAYARD, Executrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-law6mW

BLOOMFIELD, ELEANOR V. M.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jessie Bloomfield, John C. Bloomfield, Thomas B. Bloomfield, and Charles A. Bloomfield, send greeting:
Whereas, Jessie Bloomfield of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1882, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELEANOR V. M. BLOOMFIELD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy15-law6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-law6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 10 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 10 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-law6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-law6mW

COCKERILL, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Hetty Campbell and Armistead T. M. Cockerill, send greeting:
Whereas, Leonora A. Lemau of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN A. COCKERILL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au5-law6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William B. Maginnis, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-law6mW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH VANNESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-law6mW

MEYER, ZIEGIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER ZIEGIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 187 East 104th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES C. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City. ap20-law6mW

MOTT, MARY.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Helen Hunt, Daniel McGuire, the widow, children, and descendants of Daniel McGuire, if any there be, whose names, ages, and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:
Whereas, John H. Taylor, of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY MOTT, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
jy22-law6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway, 824 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY UNSETTLED AND MODERATELY ACTIVE.

Reports of Financial Trouble West Caused an Early Decline—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Strong—Provisions Higher and More Active—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee More Active and Higher.

The reports of financial trouble at the West caused an early decline in the grain markets, which was later offset by the unexpected strength shown in grain and provisions at the West, and the close was at better prices. Provisions were more active on covering account and made a fair advance. Cotton was unsettled and active, with a slight advance at the close. Coffee followed Europe and had a good demand at the advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	23 @	23½
Corn, No. 2, mixed.....	31½@	..
Flour, straights, spring.....	$2.95 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	19 @	20
Pork, mess	8.75 @	9.00
Lard, Western steam.....	.. @	3.55
Beef, family	8.50 @	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	11½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	9½@	7
Copper, lake	11.10 @	..
Lead	2.85 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak at a decline of ⅛@⅜c on the report of financial trouble at the West; rallied ⅜@⅝c on foreign buying, higher Western markets, and fair local covering; closing firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with a moderate trade. "Bradstreet's" reported a decrease of 872,000 bushels east of the Rockies and 2,280,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe....Spot was ⅝c higher and in light demand. Sales, 20,000 bushels ungraded Spring for export on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 86,590 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 254,094 bushels; receipts, 91,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 347,000 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were dull and closed firm at ⅛c advance on firmer cables and better Western markets. "Bradstreet's" reported an increase of 1,905,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was scarce and firm with a light demand. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including 14,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; 5,000 bushels No. 2 white at 32¼c, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 32c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 31½c, elevator.... Receipts, 86,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 163,715 bushels....Clearances hence 124,335 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 178,865 bushels.
OATS—Contracts were neglected and quoted nominally at ⅛c advance with other cereals.... Spot was in moderate demand at ⅛c advance.... Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26@26¼c; No. 3 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 27½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped at 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 26@26¼c; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 24¼@24½c; track white, 27@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 52,100 bushels; exports, 76,816 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@...	63⅜
September	1,185,000	63 9-16@64¼	64¼
October	10,000	64⅝@65	65
December	435,000	65 9-16@66¾	66¾
Total.....	1,630,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	40,000	30¾@31⅛	31⅛
September	35,000	30⅞@31⅜	31⅜
October	90,000	31⅛@31⅞	31⅞
May	....	@...	34¾
Total.....	165,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@...	22⅝
October	....	@...	22⅝

FLOUR—Export demand shows improvement and prices very steady. Sales, 9,300 bbls, with city millers reporting about 7,300 bbls additional ....Arrivals, 9,761 bbls and 20,595 sacks; exports, 33,203 bbls and 42,920 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 68,350 bbls and sacks.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.40@$2.75.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33c, free on board.
RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 37½c, free on board; No. 1 at 38c bid and 39c asked, free on board.
FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 78c, cost, insurance, and freight.
OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.50; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.80.
FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lbs, 50@52½c; middlings, 67½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a steady market; buyers showed a limited amount of interest, but as they were slightly below sellers in their views no sales of moment were made; the close was at 22¾c bid and 23c asked for prime Summer yellow; off grade yellows was neglected and quoted nominally at 22¾@23c; the market for crude oil was quiet, but prime quoted at 19@20c.
LARD OIL was steady at 39@40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was quiet and unchanged at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 4.—Oil closed at 104. Standard's price, 103.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The feature of the markets at the West was a strong upward turn to values for September pork on a fairly brisk demand from shorts to cover contracts, stimulated by decreasing receipts of hogs, closing firm at an advance of 90 points for the day; other months were 12½@25 points higher; lard and bacon advanced in sympathy; the former was 2½@7½ points higher and the latter 7½@12½ points higher. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 19,000 head.
LARD—At the West the market was slightly higher on a demand from shorts to cover contracts, closing at an advance of 2½@7½ points. August closed at 3.32½c; September at 3.35@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c; October, 3.37½@3.45c, closing 3.40c bid; December at 3.52½@3.57½c, closing 3.55c; January, 3.67½@3.75c, closing 3.67½c bid. Here the market was firmer, but quiet; cash closed at 3.55c, nominal. City steam firmer; sales, 80 tcs at 3.15@3.20c; refined was firm; Continent at 3.95c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, kegs, 5.65c; compound at 3¼@4c.
PORK—The market at the West was fairly active, and for September prices advanced sharply on shorts buying to cover contracts, closing at an advance of 50 points; later deliveries were 12½@25 points higher. Cash closed at $7.20; September at $6.40@$7.25, closing $7.25; October at $6.02½@$6.30, closing $6.30; January at $7.05@$7.20, closing at $7.17½. Here the market was higher; quiet; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Sms, in job lots, $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.
BACON—The Western market was moderately active and prices were up 7½@12½ points on shorts covering. August closed at 3.47½c; September at 3.42½@3.45c, closing 3.52½c; October at 3.47½@3.55c, closing 3.55c; January at 3.50@3.62½c, closing 3.62½c bid.
CUTMEATS—Demand for city meats continued very limited, and the tone was easy, but no important changes were made in quotations....Citypickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3¼@3¾c.
BEEF—Dull market; prices unchanged.... Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.
BEEF HAMS—Business flat; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.
HOGS—Were at ¼c advance....Bacon, 15 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 32,537 head; last year, 18,531 head. Chicago—Receipts, 8,000 head; 5c higher; $2.70@$3.55; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—880 head; $2.60@$3.50. St. Louis—6,147 head; steady; $2.90@$3.35. Indianapolis—4,000 head; active; $3.25@$3.55. Milwaukee—283 head; $2.75@$3.35. Kansas City—5,000 head; strong; $2.75@$3.10. Omaha—3,500 head; strong; $2.75@$3.20.
TALLOW—The changes in the market were unimportant. Demand continued slow, as neither the home trade nor shippers were buyers; but the price held steadily at 3c. Country was steady, with sales of 50,000 lb at 2¾@3c.
STEARINE—There was a steady market for oleostearine. A limited inquiry was reported from city refiners, and a sale of 25,000 lb was made at 4½c. Lard stearine was dull at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts showed increased activity on local account, and prices 15@20 points higher, with the foreign markets. Havre was steady at partly ⅛ advance, and Hamburg steady at 1@1¼ pfennigs gain....Spot Rio dull and easy at 14c for No. 7. but Santos active sales, 10,000 bags Santos, No. 5 at 10¾c, cost and freight; 3,000 bags do at 9¼c, cost and freight; 3,600 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Bucaramaugo, and 250 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 9.80c, 250 bags at 9.75c; December, 500 bags at 9.10c; March, 250 bags at 9.05c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.20c, 1,500 bags at 10.25c; September, 500 bags at 9.75c, 3,000 bags at 9.80c; October, 250 bags at 9.40c, 250 bags at 9.35c, 750 bags at 9.40c, 500 bags at 9.45c, 1,000 bags at 9.50c; December, 500 bags at 9.15c, 1,000 bags at 9.20c; January, 500 bags at 9.20c, 500 bags at 9.15c; March, 3,000 bags at 9.10c, 1,750 bags at 9.15c; May, 500 bags at 9.10c; June, 250 bags at 9.10c; to al, 16,000 bags; December, 500 bags at 9.15c, March, 500 bags at 9.05c, sold together; total for day, 16,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.10@9.15c; February, 9.10@9.15c; March, 9.10@9.15c; April, 9.05@9.15c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.10c; July, 9@9.10c; August, 10.25@10.30c; September, 9.75@9.80c; October, 9.45@9.50c; November, 9.25@9.35c; December, 9.15@9.20c.

COTTON.

Contracts were again active and unsettled, with the bulk of the trade in the way of local scalping, although outside buying orders were plentiful, and the close steady at 4@11 points advance, following the strength at New-Orleans. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance; sales, 631 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7½c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follow:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
August	7.20@7.24	7.21	7.13	4,200
September	6.98@6.99	7.00	6.83	28,900
October	6.96@6.97	6.99	6.82	34,700
November	6.94@6.95	6.97	6.79	16,100
December	6.97@6.98	6.99	6.81	93,000
January	7.00@7.01	7.02	6.84	55,600
February	7.04@7.05	7.05	7.05	100
March	7.09@7.10	7.11	6.97	5,900
April	7.13@7.14	7.06	7.00	1,000
Total				240,100

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 554 bales, against 207 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,380 bbls; peas, 25 bbls. Exports: Beans, 431 bbls; peas, 2,352 bbls. There has not been very much change in the market for domestic white beans during the week. Demand has been very moderate from all sources, and stock has come forward in sufficient quantity to supply every need; in fact, trade has dragged to some extent, and rather an easy feeling has prevailed in most varieties. This has been noticeable in small white beans, which have been selling very generally for $1 for choicest marks. Marrow have had to be very choice to command $1.10. Some very good stock selling at $1.12½. Exporters paid $1.10 for some lots of red kidney, but orders have been much lighter toward the close, and the market has eased off a little, holders accepting $1.07½ at the close, being rather anxious to secure custom. White kidney and yellow eye are slow. Turtle soup in small supply and held up pretty well. California lima greatly neglected and somewhat nominal; offers to sell at 2½c less than last week's figures failed to open any outlet. Green peas moving along very slowly. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12@$1.15; do, medium and pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, lima, California, $1.65@$1.67½; green peas, bbls, 72½c; bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 70c.
BUTTER—Market shows steadiness, with a fair demand reported....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western factory, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.
CHEESE—Demand moderate, with desirable lots not plentiful and values firm....State, large, full cream, 8½@8¾c; small, new, 8¾@9c; part skims, new, 2@5c.
EGGS—Free receipts and moderate demand at steady prices....State, 13@13½c; Western, 11@12½c; do, case, $1@$2.70.
FRUITS—FRESH—Apples have been in liberal supply and generally of small size and ordinary quality; fancy large fruit is in fair demand and steady; common grades dull and heavy. Peaches are now arriving freely from Maryland and Delaware. We are at last getting some choice fruit for which good prices are ruling, but the bulk of the supply is still of common grade, and dragging at comparatively low prices. Most of the business in wholesale lines is in range of 30@65c. Only selected, choice, ripe chicks are bringing any more money. Pears are in very good demand, light supply, and prices firm. Plums arrive in small lots, and meet only a light inquiry. Southern grapes are not at all plenty, and choice command very full prices. Blackberries arrive only in small quantity, but are selling slowly. Huckleberries have been extremely low, but close a shade firmer. Musmelons are less plenty to-day than the close, and prices are showing some improvement on desirable qualities. Watermelons are in light supply and firm. We quote: Apples, fancy large green, per double-head bbl., $1.50@$1.75; do, fancy large red, $1.50@$1.75; do, medium size and ordinary, $1@$1.25; do, inferior, 60c@$1; peaches, Maryland, prime to fancy

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Day of Exceptional Activity Among the Brokers.

Mr. Henry M. Denton has purchased of Richard Croker the plot of ground, with old buildings, 34 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and 31 to 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and will erect thereon at once a brick and iron store and office building.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Mrs. James P. Kernochan the Madison Apartment House property, on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, for about $850,000. There are three lots in the parcel, two on the avenue, 50.4 by 100, and one adjoining on the street, 25 by 98.9. The identity of the buyer is withheld for the present, but the sale is made subject to a lease which has some years to run. Mrs. Kernochan bought the property twenty years ago for $112,500.

Mr. John J. Kirwan reports that he has sold for Samuel W. B. Smith, the four five-story brick, three-family flats, with stores, on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, on 140t 100 by 200, for about $200,000, and for James J. Phelan, 28 and 42 West Ninety-first Street, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 40 each, for about $52,000.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold at auction, under order of specific performance yesterday at 111 Broadway, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 20 by 100, with carpets, shades and fixtures, &c., to the plaintiff, Edward F. Ward, for $25,000.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, 606 Third Avenue, a two-story brick store and tenement, 21.4½ by 75, to G. L. Dillon, representing the plaintiff, Charles Conder, trustee, for $17,500.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold in partition a plot on the Southern Boulevard, west side, 75.90 feet north of Columbine Street, 50.59 by 99.55 by 50 by 98.57, to Charles B. Faber, for $2,595.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, 168 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11, to the plaintiff, Cornelia A. Atwill, for $19,000, and to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the plaintiff in foreclosure, the three-story dwellings and lots, each 10.8 by 100, Nos. 306 and 308 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for $4,800.

The auction sales of real estate set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 164 Division Street, north side, 25 feet east of Essex Street, 17.6 by 14.6 by 25 by 15.2, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $2,532, prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee: 165 feet west of Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story and basement stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,961.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings, by Anthony Smyth of 153 West Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Boulevard, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for one-story brick greenhouse, by William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, by J. A. Bernholz of 223 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 270.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Mrs. Josephine Selmnid of 807 Fifth Avenue, and another, owners, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $1,000.

Bowery, 249, by the estate of Julia A. Cruise of 108 Fulton Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $700.

Wall Street, 52, west half, by National City Bank, owner, alterations to a four-story brick office building; cost, $5,000.

Second Avenue, 1,827, by Theresa Schappert of Second Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel on the premises, Joseph Pande, lessee; cost, not given.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 400 feet east of White Plains Road (Wakefield), for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by F. M. Lowitz, owner; cost, $4,500.

Brook Avenue, north side, 124 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats, by Otto Van Luck & Co. of 2,351 Bathgate Avenue, owners; cost, $3,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Second Street, for a one-story frame stable, by John Schneider, owner; cost, $40.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 1,011 East, by John Cotter, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Melrose Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Seventy-first and Orchard Streets, by Thomas V. McGrane, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Pelham Avenue, north side, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and Hoffman Boulevard, by Michael Fischer of 201 Lexington Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,200.

Third Avenue, 2,088 and 2,090, by David Allen, for alterations to two three-story frame dwellings; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday Aug. 4.

167TH ST, 50 East, Charles N. Mendel and wife to Eugene Reiter $1

453D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, Theresa N. Levy to Otto Stette 18,750

172D ST, 414 East, Mary R. Ward to William Channing, Jr., and another 1

2D AV, s e s, 25 ft ne of 51st, Theodore William Robbeh and wife to Charles F. Noble and wife, ½ part 100

167TH ST, 224 East, Herman Stahl to Angelo Stahl 1

8TH AV, 2,019 and 2,020, Henry D. Cruise and wife to Amanda M. De Graaf 1

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100, Spanish Church Life and another to Harris Levy 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,926, Eugene P. Potter and another to Charles N. Mendel 1

153D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 5th Av, 28x irregular, William P. Kroerner and wife to Jacob Platt and wife 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 101.2 ft n of 106th St, 25x100, Christian Frank and wife to Rachel Rosenthal 27,000

70TH ST, 343 West, Thomas Cannon and others to Jane W. Middleton 1

150TH ST, 548 West, same to John A. Middleton 1

242D ST, s s, 298.4 ft e of 10th Av, 18.8x98.11, Sophie L. M. Pell to Elizabeth P. Ingraham 1

WATER ST, 45, Dutton V. Butler to Edmund Coffin 1

GREENWICH ST, 403, Marion V. Butler to same 1

WALKER ST, 81, same to same 120,000

BLEECKER ST, 260, Belle D. Hayward to Mercy Allaire 1

BLEECKER ST, s s, 50.3 ft n of Grove, 12.2x irregular, Mortimer H. C. Ashfield and wife to same 1

BLEECKER ST, 260, Grace C. Williamson to same 3,000

BLANCEY ST, 148, Louis Smith to Gitel Smith 22,000

LUDLOW ST, 144, Flora Marks to Minnie Glick 1

127TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.3, Harris Levy and wife to Francis Eck 36,000

BROADWAY, 1,949, Minnie Glick and another to Flora Marks 1

129TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x 98.10x17x72, Francis J. Hennessy to Annie Hennessy 1

207TH ST, 329 East, Elias Kempner to Christopher Reilly 1

83D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 15x72x irregular, Josephine Fals and others to Emily K. Simonson 1

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, Wyllys Fleming, Jr., and others to Mary B. Ward 1

61ST ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x70.6x irregular, Elisha S. Caldwell and wife to Jane E. Hagedorn 200

143D ST, s s, 63.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.10x99.11, Juliet Holland to Mary R. Seward and another 19,500

47TH AV, centre line, 331.4 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, High Bridge Road, 41.2x182.3, Lilian R. Chatterton and another to James Boyle 50

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 146th St, 25x100, William C. Oesting and wife to Jacob Doctor 1

10TH AV, 773, Max Well and wife to Philip Daly 160

3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of division line between Lots 12 and 13 on the map of Morris Park, 25x70.11x75x200.7, Max Mathe and wife to Eunice R. Franks 1

LOTS 392 and 394, map of Section A, Vyse estate, David McNeil and wife to Lavinia Miller 10,000

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11, David Quigley to Edgar Valentine 1

3D AV, e s, part of Lots 12 and 13, map of Morrisey, Eunice R. Franks to Nathan Wellberg 1

SAME PROPERTY, Nathan Wellberg and wife to Samuel Weil 1

ASH AV, n s, Lots 11 and 12, map of Laconia Park, William Gottschalk and wife to Joseph Stickney 550

SPRING PLACE, n s, 150.6 ft w of Boston Road, 16.9x100x17.5x100, Louise Konemann and others to George M. Gross and wife 1

SPRING PLACE, n s, 184 ft w of Boston Road, 16.9x100x17.5x100, same to Adolph Kottemann 1

SPRING PLACE, n s, 167.3 ft w of Boston Road, 16.9x100x17.3x100, same to John Kaufmann 1

178TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Webster Av, 22.4x98.2x22x99.9, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Anthony K. Royce 3,200

LOTS 55 and 56, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt; William H. Sweny, referee, to Barbara Lohmann 300

LATTING ST, s e corner of Balcom Av, 50x100, Seton Homestead Land Company to John Miller and another 850

MADISON AV, s e corner of Monroe St, 150x91x150.2x88.3; John H. Judge, referee, to Anna H. Gerding 4,000

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 61 ft w of River Av, 29.11x73.9x25x90, Assad G. Khouri and wife to Meyer Manassa and another .. 5,500

176TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100, C. Adelhert Becker and wife to Michael Redmond 4,000

LOT 57, map of Westchester Terrace, 25 x120.6; James O'Keefe and wife to Louis Wechsler 250

LOTS 11, 12, 13, and 14, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Richard Beebee to Ole Omsted 1

Recorded Leases.

CHISOLM, Mary A., to Lippman Toplitz; n s of 133d St, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 50x 103.3, 21 years $600

MICHELS, William, and others to John Michels; 208 and 210 East 97th St, 5 years 1,800

SPIES, John, and another to John J. Murphy; 1,552 3d Av, 3 years 1,200

WITTHAUS, Marie, to Leon C. Riggs; 999 8th Av, 9 11-12 years 6,000, 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAIRE, Mary A., to the Irving Savings Institution; 269 Bleecker St, 1 year $3,000

ABBATT, Agnes A., to Susan Dyckman; w s of road from Westchester Village to East Chester, adjoining land of Dennis Heddy, 4 years 500

BOYLE, James, to Frederick Hoffmann; 6th, or Edenwood, Av, centre line 344.4 ft n of Fordham Landing, or High Bridge Road, 3 years 4,000

DONEHUE, Josephine, to Alfred Jaruzki; e s of Tinth Av, 242.6 ft s of 106th St, 1 year 500

EIFEL, Franel, to Harris Levy; n e s of 12th St, 256.7 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 4,500

FRANKE, William B., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, n e corner of 70th St and West End Av, demand 104,000

GLICK, Minnie, to Flora Marks; 144 Ludlow St, Instalments 2,000

GREENTHAL, Morris, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 636 23 Av, 5 years 12,000

GULLY, William, and wife to Elizabeth K. Upham; e s of Jerome Av, 50 ft s of Porter Place, 3 years 4,000

GERDING, Anna H., to Lina Matthias; s e corner of Madison Av and Monroe St, Mills Heirs, 3 years 4,000

HUNT, Agnes, individually and as executrix, &c., to the Bowery Savings Bank; n e corner of 2d Av and 23d St, 10 years 42,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of St. Ann's Av, 125 ft s of 142d St, 1 year 2,500

HERLBUT, Henry A., Jr., and wife to Moses C. Wright; n w corner of Avenue C and 11th St, 3 years 3,500

HANDIBODE, Peter, Jr., to Thomas O'Connor; w s of Clinton Av, 23.4 ft s of Jackson St, 3 years 2,500

KEHOE, Catharine and husband to Harry Held; n e corner of 1st Av and 114th St, 1 year 1,159

LENAHAN, James, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 10th Av and 147th St, 3 years 24,000

LEVY, Aaron, and wife and others to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees of G. C. Channersley; 57 Bayard St, 5 years 1

LEVY, Isaac, and wife to Elizabeth Wright; w s of Brook Av, 75 ft n of 145th St, 5 years 2,000

MCKINNEY, Daniel A., to Sarah J. Billings; 221 West 126th St, demand 3,000

MIDDLETON, Jane W., to Thomas Cannon and John Davis; 548, 546 West 150th St, 2 years, (two mortgages) 5,750

MCLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., and wife to William Hall's Sons; 8th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 5 months 40,000

MCGUIRE, Edward, to John Parsons; Lot 88 on map of property of William O. Giles, King's Bridge, 3 years 850

NUNEZ, Martin, and wife to W. White Horton; Lot 11 on map of South Washingtonville, 3 years 700

PRATT, Jacob, and wife to William F. Koerner; s s of 133d St, 107 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year 1,500

REILLY, Michael, and wife to Thomas McManus; s s of 156th St, Lots 681-683 on map of Melrose South, demand 3,000

ROLLWAGEN, Emily S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 154 and 156 Essex St, 3 years 21,000

REILLY, Christopher, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 420 East 20th St, 1 year 3,500

STEPHENS, Elizabeth and Maria to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 43d St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 8,500

SCHUMANN, Theodore F., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, n s of 149th St, 183.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years 11,000

SEWARD, Mary R., and Sarah R. to Juliet Holland; s s of 143d St, 63.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 3,000

SNYDER, Henry, to Philip A. Messer; 948 Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000

SIMONSON, Emily K., to Romonia G. W. Claggett; s s of 33d St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 8,000

WREN, Christiana, to Josepa Wood; n s of 159th St, 434.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures contract 2,000

WEIL, Max, and wife to Gustavus Sidenberg and others; e s of Bronx Av, 75.6 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Marion V., to E. Fermelia House, 2 years ..... nominal

CODDINGTON, Robert, to Maria Coddington ..... gift

CANNON, Thomas, and John Davis to Bernard Havanagh, 2 years $8,750

CAMPBELL, Samuel, to Frederick Sexauer 4,000

DOCTER, Rosa, to Hyman and Henry Nash 3,000

HESDOUFFER, Joseph, to Hanna Greenbaum 5,200

MORGAN, William C., and John H. Edelmeyer to William Skinner, Jr. 3,000

STRONG, Charles E., trustee, &c., to Charles E. Strong as trustee for William Cutting, Jr. 1

TREVIRANUS, Johanna S., to Emily S. Dow 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosina F. McClellan 6,000

THE DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY to Howard A. Stevens 1

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of New-York to Ella M. Dudley .. 75,000

VON HALTEN, Elizabeth, to Emily S. Dow 1

Lis Pendens.

MAPLE ST, e s, Lot 100, map of the Village of Jerome, 25x—; John H. Holler and others against Frank Lisanti and wife, (action to set aside deed.)

23D ST, s s, 268.6 ft e of 4th Av, 28x98.9, James M. Constable and others against Henry W. Hubbell, (action to satisfy judgment.)

AMSTERDAM AV, 687 and 689; Sarah Federgren against Carrie and Clinton Feist and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, 683; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FULTON ST, s s s of Lot 107, map of Washingtonville & School S. Weston against Michael Burke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

89TH ST, n s 106.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.8x100.8; Claus Wilkens against Regina Kirshner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

14TH ST, s s, 314 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Denis J. Dwyer and another against Anna M. Harrison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, Lot 23, s s, between Rutgers and Pike Sts, 23.10x100; Solomon Bachrach against Jacob Rozinski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

63D ST, s s, 550 ft w of Columbus Av and 63d St, 25x100.5; Moritz Ettinger against John Lavery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

105TH ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Henry E. Fox against Emil J. Winterroth and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

78TH ST, s s, 371 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 94.5x17x94.1; Emil Loeb against Ella T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Clara E. Bidwell against Frances A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108x93; James D. Barry against A. W. Caverly, owner and contractor $1,315

166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against Christina Iren, owner and contractor 500

166TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Dempsey & Smith Company against same 750

159TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; same against same 2,000

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; same against same 1,200

HAMPDEN St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Peter Bruckner against Jerome J. Reilly, owner and contractor.. 1,029

WILLIAM ST, 72; Achille Bataille & Co. against Japhet Bishop, owner, Casper Bullesbach and J. W. Clark, contractors. 200

INTERVALE AV, 1,110 to 1,114; Antonio Granatelli against John Wilson, owner; Michael Morace, contractor 102

HOE ST, w s, 69 ft s of 172d St, 150x100; same against Nellie Rice, owner; Leopold Fiducia and another, contractors... 90

HOE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 120x100; same against Read, Hatting & Winter, owners; Leopoldo Fiducia and another, contractors 90

137TH ST, 135 West, Lavelh Vincenzo against William J. Mauss and Margaret Schmitt, owners; Frank Schmitt and Mary Mauss, contractors 117

118TH ST, 302 and 304, and Lexington Av, 1,305, n e corner, Frank Indelit against M. Wood, owner; Michael Cattalini, contractor 128

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau states that, owing to the excessive heat and lack of rainfall over the greater part of the Southern States, the general condition of cotton is not as good as in the previous week.

The general condition of corn in the principal corn States continues excellent.

Grain in shock and stack has been much injured by excessive rains.

Tobacco continues in good condition, except in the Carolinas.

New-England.—All crops growing extra fast; slight damage by frost.

New-York.—Oats and barley badly lodged; beans considerably damaged by rains; some complaint of potato rot; hops fruiting well; tobacco improving; all late maturing crops growing splendidly.

New-Jersey.—Oats harvest retarded and grain damaged somewhat by lodging and wet weather.

Pennsylvania.—Considerable corn blown down and oats tangled; uninjured crops growing rapidly; good tobacco crop.

Maryland.—Crops generally doing well; wheat crop rather poor; tobacco doing finely.

Virginia.—Both corn and tobacco continue in promising condition.

North Carolina.—Intense heat and drought have caused considerable deterioration in cotton; early corn safe; late corn and tobacco fired.

South Carolina.—Crops generally injured by excessive heat; fine weather for rice, sweet potatoes, and cane; unfavorable for tobacco.

Georgia.—Excessive heat injured cotton in central and southern sections, while in the northern section the crop is excellent; corn is good, except on lowlands.

Florida.—General condition of cotton below average, enormous quantity of fodder housed; orange groves show excellent growth.

Alabama.—Excessive heat, causing cotton to open prematurely, will shorten the yield; corn suffering; other crops uninjured.

Mississippi.—Cotton injured seriously by shedding; corn and other crops damaged beyond redemption.

Louisiana.—Cotton picking progressing slowly on account of heat; all crops in north portion in bad condition; cane generally excellent; rice cutting commenced; needs rain.

Texas.—Week unfavorable for cotton; late corn and early rice a fair crop.

Arkansas.—Cotton has ceased growing and is shedding; corn will give a very poor yield; pastures are dried up, and stock water becoming scarce; all crops fine in extreme northeast counties.

Tennessee.—Early corn safe, fine crop, but late corn is inferior; tobacco is generally fine; all growing crops need rain.

Kentucky.—Corn doing finely; tobacco good.

Missouri.—Corn seriously injured by drought; cotton generally doing well.

Illinois.—Wheat and oats show much injury by wet weather; corn making great progress.

Indiana.—Corn in good condition, best condition when not injured by inundation; much wheat and oats sprouting and much hay spoiled.

West Virginia.—Corn and oats badly blown down; in southern counties crop conditions much better.

Ohio.—Generally corn, pastures, and tobacco made good growth; oats, wheat, hay, and potatoes injured by continued moisture.

Michigan.—Weather favorable for good growth of corn, beans, and potatoes; pastures in southern counties good, but in northern part poor.

Wisconsin.—Heavy rains of benefit to corn, buckwheat, pastures, and new seeding, but slightly injurious to grain in shock.

Minnesota.—Corn doing finely; excellent progress; small grain harvest well advanced.

Iowa.—Oats rotting, with considerable damage to Spring wheat in shock; corn generally very promising; potatoes, pastures, and second crops of clover making luxurious growth.

North Dakota.—Early wheat being harvested with fair yield; hay crop abundant.

South Dakota.—Rains greatly benefited corn and other late crops.

Nebraska.—Corn continues in fine condition, except in a few southwestern counties.

Kansas.—Conditions generally favorable to growing crops, except in Marion and Osborne County.

Oklahoma.—Hot winds have injured all late crops, except Kaffir corn and sorghums.

Montana.—Week favorable for hay curing; cattle in excellent condition.

Wyoming.—All growing crops doing well.

Idaho.—Good growing weather; second crop alfalfa being cut; heavy yield potatoes.

Colorado.—Conditions of crops generally improved in irrigated sections.

Arizona.—Stock is fattening; citrus fruits never looked better; fourth crop alfalfa assured.

Utah.—Corn, beets, and potatoes doing well and the ranges show much improvement.

Washington.—Wheat harvest nearly over; damage to Spring wheat not so complete as supposed.

Oregon.—Harvesting wheat, oats, and barley well under way; better yields than was expected.

California.—The usual showers have injured the late hay crop; all Summer crops much improved.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARTIN DISKEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-six feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris", via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic", via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne", via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria", via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

"PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, and Gonaives, per steamship S. Dumois; at 9:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galilee, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bolivo; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Muriel; at 2 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for Progresso, and by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, for on board at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 31, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Unlimited funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
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FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUY A HOME AT PICTURESQUE PARK HILL, Yonkers; a small cash payment; balance same as rent. Particulars of C. K. BILL, 11 B'way.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 4 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE MASON, 10-12 EAST 58TH ST., Close to 5th Av. and Central Park. Large, light apartment. Handsomely decorated; hardwood trimmed, elevator, steam heat, and door attendances; rent, $1,500. E. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A COZY BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET in quiet, desirable location; open fireplace; parquet floor, &c. Apply 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

ALFRED EGAN,
As Receiver as aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co. for authority to change its name to the Payn Engraving Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, County of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Payn Engraving Company.

Dated New-York, July 13, 1896.

CLARK AND GEIGER PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.,
By E. L. PAYN, President.
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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
90 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
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Asbury Park, N. J.Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City..Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
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do ...The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
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Boston, Mass....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cape May, N. J..Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y.....Prospect Park Hotel, a. p. $3
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